

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
Settlement of Land Revenue,
IN THE
UNAO DISTRICT,
OUDH.

BY W. H. MORELAND, Esq., C.S.,
Settlement Officer.



ALLAHABAD:

Printed at the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Press.

1896.

No. $\frac{311}{1-50}$ N., dated the 1st October 1898.SERIAL
No. 198

From—S. H. BUTLER, Esq., *Offg. Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,*

To—*Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

SIR,—I am directed to forward the Final Settlement Report of the Unaо
Present: district, with the Settlement Commissioner's review

HON'BLE MR. H. F. EVANS. thereon. Both are so exhaustive that the Board need add nothing by way of description, and can at once proceed to consider the assessment itself.

2. And first as to the area assessed. From Appendix IX it appears that 590,506 acres were assessed against recorded cultivated areas (Appendix III) of 568,278 acres in the year of assessment, and an average over the five preceding years of 584,372 acres. The area assessed is, therefore, high. These figures include the statistics for revenue-free and permanently settled estates; the valuation of the temporarily settled estates is given in paragraph 10 of the Commissioner's review.

3. The recorded and accepted cash rents in estates temporarily settled compare as follows:—

	Rs.
Recorded	... ... ... ... ... ... 21,65,114
Accepted	... ... ... ... ... ... 21,49,542
Difference	... 15,572

The deductions made from the cash rents are therefore less than 1 per cent. The accepted rents give a rate of Rs. 5.78 per acre, which is no doubt high for a district with so much inferior land as Unaо. It appears (paragraph 39 of the report) that the rents had very nearly reached their present level before the passing of the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, and it may therefore be argued that they are safe. It must, however, be remembered that the cause of the Oudh Rent Act was the excessive enhancement of rents in Oudh, and it must always remain doubtful how far high rents are collected. It is stated (paragraph 12 of the report) that impoverished landlords exact the most they can from the tenantry; and it is also stated that the general condition of the landlords in Unaо is one of struggling poverty. From Appendix VI it appears that in coparcenary estates the rents fall at the rate of Rs. 6.25 per acre, which is more than the low caste rate for the whole district, Rs. 5.95. More than one-fourth of the tenants' area is held by Thákurs and Bráhmaṇs, who are notoriously bad rent-payers. The Board would not refuse to believe that excessive rents had sometimes been accepted for assessment.

4. The high accepted cash rents are not, in this settlement, relieved by a moderate valuation of the assumption areas. The valuation of the land held as *sir* and in under-proprietary right gives an incidence higher than that of the accepted cash rents, which is severe even allowing for the general superiority of the lands occupied by proprietors and under-proprietors (Settlement Officer's paragraph 52). The valuation of grain-rented land at Rs. 5.26 appears to be excessive, but the area held on grain rents is small. The incidence of the valuation of the assumption areas as a whole, Rs. 5.53, exceeds the high caste tenant rate of the district, Rs. 5.39.

5. A small addition to the assets has been made for *sayár*. Deductions were made for *sir*, amounting to 13 per cent. on the aggregate valuation of the *sir*, but, where given, generally reached the maximum of 15 per cent. permitted by the Unaо rules, which were in this respect less liberal than existing rules. The deductions for improvements were insignificant in extent, and it is admitted they might have been given more freely.

6. These assets are undoubtedly full, and on such an estimate a demand of 48 per cent. is probably equivalent to 50 per cent. of the average realizable assets and must be admitted to be a full demand. The incidence of the revenue is Rs. 2.81 per acre on the cultivated area, against an incidence of recorded rents of Rs. 5.79 per acre ; but allowance must be made for deficiency in collections, which, on statistics obtainable from almost half the district, the Settlement Officer estimates to be about 6 per cent. of the demand. The enhancement involved by the revision is somewhat less than 20 per cent. on the demand of the revenue-paying estates.

7. Mr. Moreland considers that the expiring demand was moderate. The first reason he gives for this conclusion is the fact that very few reductions were found necessary. This, however, is by no means conclusive. An assessment may be excessive without its effect on the prosperity of the *zamindārs* being so marked as to lead the authorities to entertain the question of the necessity of reduction in the revenue. But the statistics he gives of the coercive processes that were found necessary during the currency of last settlement give considerable support to his view. No land was sold for arrears of revenue ; in only nine cases was the settlement annulled ; in only four cases was a share temporarily transferred ; and immovable property was attached only in 137 cases, and the majority of these attachments took place in two particular years, when the harvests were abnormally deficient. A revenue that could be collected with so slight a resort to coercion must have been well within the means of the landlords. It is true that from the statistics in paragraph 16 it appears that in the last eleven years transfers (including mortgages) of about 11½ per cent. of the total area of the district have taken place (statistics are not available for the earlier portion of the last settlement) ; but causes other than the severity of the Government demand contribute to the necessities that give rise to such transfers. There is, however, no doubt that in 1862-67, when the first regular assessment was made, the assessment was heavy. It fell, as far as can be judged from its incidence on cultivation, at rather over 56 per cent. of the assets. Owing to the rise in rents that has taken place since then, the incidence of the current demand had fallen at the time of the present revision to about 42 per cent. of the average rent rate. The increase in the rent rate that has taken place since last settlement has been calculated by Mr. Moreland to be about 33 per cent. The increase of 20 per cent. in the revised demand over an assessment which was, when assessed, about 12 per cent. above a demand at half assets, is, as nearly as possible, such as would be indicated by this rise in rents.

8. In paragraph 68 emphasis is laid on the fact "that the change in the methods of assessment introduced while the settlement was in progress has caused material difference in the burthen imposed on the landowners of the different parganas." The Settlement Commissioner discusses this incident in paragraph 13 of his review.

The percentage of assets taken in the Unaо tahsıl is markedly higher than elsewhere, but in two of the parganas the enhancement was small ; elsewhere the enhancements have been greater, but the percentage of assets taken smaller. Allowing for the fact that there have recently been two years of comparative scarcity, it is premature to decide on the practical working of the revised settlement ; but Mr. Moreland found by experience as Deputy Commissioner that in

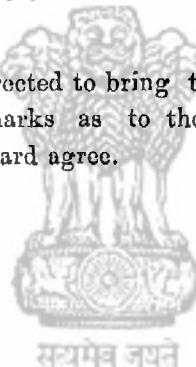
those bad years there was no greater difficulty in collecting the revenue where it had been enhanced than where the old revenue was still paid. It will be undoubtedly necessary to watch carefully the results of the enhancement in the revenue, more specially in the Unaо tahsil; but there is at present no evidence to show that the new demand will not be realized with safety, and the Board would advise that the settlement as reported should be confirmed.

9. With reference to paragraph 15 of the Settlement Commissioner's review, the Board recommend that the term of the new settlement be fixed so as to expire—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	<i>Date.</i>					
Unaо	30th June 1923.
Safipur	" 1924.
Purwa	" 1925.
Mohan	" 1926.

10. The cost of settlement, Rs. 3,55,759, is high, giving an incidence of over Rs. 200 per square mile. The Settlement Commissioner observes: "the experiment of requiring the District Officer to carry out the settlement in addition to his administrative duties has scarcely proved an economical success." Mr. Moreland remarks (paragraph 42): "there can be little doubt that the general administration of the district has suffered by the combination of the two posts." The Board have very little doubt that a more rapid, better, and probably cheaper settlement would have been made had a Settlement Officer been able to give undivided attention to the work.

11. In conclusion, I am directed to bring to the notice of Government the Settlement Commissioner's remarks as to the work of Mr. Shakespear and Mr. Moreland, with which the Board agree.



FROM

J. HOOPER, ESQR., C. S.,

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, OUDH.

To

THE SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 31st May 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit Mr. W. H. Moreland's final report on the settlement of the Unaо district. It is dated the 31st December 1895; but it does not appear to have been received by my predecessor until the 30th June 1896. I regret the delay which has occurred in the submission of my review; but, since my appointment in October 1896, the pressure of work has been heavy and continuous; and, after the report was written, there were appeals to be decided, and other matters connected with the settlement of which it was necessary to dispose, before the final results could be presented.

2. The revision of settlement in Oudh, which has now extended to nearly the whole of the province, commenced in Unaо. Unaо is also the first district in which the experiment of entrusting the work of revision to the district officer was introduced. Mr. Moreland remarks (paragraph 42) that the general administration of the district has suffered from the combination of the two posts of Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, and there can be no doubt that the revision would have been carried out with greater rapidity if a separate Settlement Officer had been appointed. The district was brought under settlement by Notification No. 2973 R. 288 B. 27, dated the 12th November 1889. The last assessment was reported in April 1895, and sanctioned in the following July. The first year was occupied in preliminary operations, and the actual work of assessment, over an area of 1,650 square miles, was completed in four and a half years. The settlement was notified as closed on the 4th December 1895 after objections, appeals and cases relating to determination of rent and other matters had been decided. Mr. Shakespear had charge both of the settlement and the district administration for the greater part of the time during which operations were in progress, and the work of assessment fell chiefly upon him. He assessed an area of 971 square miles himself, and revised the assessment of 273 square miles made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Vaughan. The rest of the district (406 square miles) was assessed by Mr. Moreland.

3. A clear and interesting account of the former and present condition of the district, and of its progress during the period of the expired settlement, will be found in Mr. Moreland's introductory chapters. For

the purpose of this review it will be sufficient to note the facts more material to the assessment, referring to the report for further details.

Unaо may be briefly described as a district of average but not exceptional fertility less densely populated and less closely cultivated than the eastern districts of Oudh. The proportion of barren land is unusually high; and large plains of *usar*, stretching not infrequently for miles, are a prominent feature. The cultivated land is generally fertile; but there are considerable areas of inferior soil. 16 per cent. of the tillage is classed as *bhur* (Appendix VII.); and, along the Ganges and the Sai, there are tracts of precarious lowland, which at the time of settlement, were suffering from the effects of a cycle of wet seasons. There is nothing for special notice in the crop statistics; or in the system of agriculture, which resembles that prevailing in adjoining districts. The two harvests of the year are grown in nearly equal areas, the spring and autumn crops occupying on the average 63 and 61 per cent. of the total area in cultivation, while 23.5 per cent. (a moderate proportion) is double cropped. Irrigation is sufficient in ordinary seasons, though not entirely secure, as it largely depends upon natural sources. Substantial progress has, however, been made in the protection of the crops against drought by the construction of masonry wells, which now number upwards of 12,000 against rather less than 4,000 at last settlement (paragraph 29). The average plough duty is 6.1 acres, a figure which does not denote cultivation of the highest class. In the closely cultivated tracts in the east of Oudh the average area per plough seldom exceeds 5 acres: in Partabgarh, for instance, it is only 4.34 acres.

4. The extension of cultivation that has taken place since the last settlement has not been considerable. The cultivated area for the year of record was 567,382 acres,* which exceeds that of the former settlement by 28,621 acres, or 5.31 per cent. only. But at the present revision of settlement the area was below the normal, owing chiefly to wet seasons, which prevented the cultivation of low-lying lands (paragraph 27). The average of the five years before settlement will furnish a fairer standard for comparison. This was 583,444 acres,† which gives an increase over the former area of 8.29 per cent. The cultivation occupies 53.7 per cent. of the total area; or 55.3 per cent. if the average figures are taken. Both these percentages are moderate; but, except in the *Tarai*, where conditions are not favourable to improvement, there is little room for profitable extension of tillage. As remarked above, the extent of barren land is a striking characteristic of the district.

According to the census taken at the last settlement the population has increased by 33 per cent. (paragraph 6). It is doubtful whether much reliance can be placed on the former figures, and the rate of increase in the ten years from 1881 to 1891 was 6 per cent. only. The present density is 539 persons to the square mile. This, for Oudh, is not remarkably high; but the population is more than ample for the cultivated area, on which the average per square mile is 1,006.‡

* The area in the crop statement is 568,278 acres, but this includes, 928 acres revenue-free and excludes 32 acres prepared for sugar-cane.

† Exclusive of 928 acres revenue-free.

‡ Calculated on the average area of five years.

5. The district is chiefly owned by small proprietors and bodies of coparceners, and only 21 per cent. of the total area is held in taluqdar i tenure. The general condition of the proprietary communities is described as one of struggling poverty—the almost inevitable result of the constant multiplication of owners and subdivision of land, which take place under the existing law of inheritance. The subordinate tenures are comparatively unimportant. Only 31 mahals and 16 shares in mahals are sub-settled ; and the minor under-proprietary holdings include 14,115 acres, which is less than 2½ per cent. of the rent-paying area.

6. It will be seen from the above sketch of the condition of the district that there has been no great extension of cultivation, or other material progress in agricultural development, since the last settlement. But, as the population has filled up, and the value of produce has increased, there has been a considerable rise in rents. This is the main source of the enhancement of revenue that has now been imposed, and it is of importance to consider how far it can be regarded as permanent and stable. This question is fully discussed in paragraphs 32-40 of the report, where the development of rents and the course of prices are examined and compared. It will be sufficient to state, Mr. Moreland's general conclusions. The recorded cash-rental at last settlement gave an incidence of Rs. 4·31 per acre. The present incidence, on an area bearing nearly the same proportion to the total area, is Rs 5·8 ; or Rs. 5·76, when favoured tenures are included as they were in the former rent-rolls. The rise in the district rent-rate is therefore 33·6 per cent. The rise in prices during the period of settlement is estimated at 39·4 per cent. I hesitate to accept the rent-rolls of last settlement as entirely trustworthy ; and the subject of prices is one on which it is difficult to arrive at accurate conclusions ; but the exact extent of the rise in rents and produce values is only of secondary interest. The really important fact, so far as the stability of the assessment is concerned, is that the rents have been little influenced by the recent marked rise in prices, which may be said to have commenced about the year 1887. The rents had nearly reached their present level in 1886, when the Oudh Rent Act was introduced. It is scarcely probable that prices will fall to a lower level than that which prevailed twelve years ago ; and, whatever may be the effects of currency legislation, and the resulting appreciation in the exchange value of the rupee, there seems to be no reason to anticipate a serious fall in rents, such as would disturb the working of the settlement.

7. A general account of the assessment will be found in chapter IV of the Report. It is unnecessary to repeat what is there said in regard to the various operations of settlement, which included the revision of maps, the correction and verification of rent-rolls, and the preparation of a record of rights ; and I propose to confine my remarks to the assessment itself and its general results.

In examining the assessment the first point to be noted is that it is made upon a full area. As will be seen from the following figures, the

assessed area considerably exceeds that cultivated at settlement, and it is somewhat above the average of the previous five years :—

Cultivated area at settlement	...	...	5,67,382 acres.
Average of five years	...	...	5,83,444 ,
Assessed area	...	...	5,90,506 ,

The area recorded in holdings (5,87,152 acres) includes 19,770 acres of uncultivated land, the whole of which has been assessed ; and an addition of 3,354 acres* has been made for suppression or deficiency of cultivation. Thus the uncultivated area which has been assessed amounts altogether to 23,124 acres. Details are given in paragraph 49 of the report. The most important item is 15,429 acres of fallow included in holdings, which partly consists of current fallows, but to a greater extent of land temporarily out of cultivation owing to excessive rain-fall. The question whether the recorded rent of uncultivated land is a real and stable asset is one that should always be carefully considered by the assessing officer, and I do not think that it always received sufficient attention. In some of the more precarious villages the inclusion of fallows undoubtedly led to high assessments, which it has been necessary to reduce on objection or appeal. This remark refers chiefly to the earlier assessments ; and it in no way applies to the assessment of pargana Mohan Auras, in which full and fair allowance was made for all elements of precariousness.

On the whole the assessed area, though full, is probably not excessive for the district in normal years. When the settlement was made considerable areas, in some parganas, had been thrown out of cultivation by floods. With drier seasons recovery should be rapid, and the cultivation may be expected to equal, or even exceed, the entire area brought under assessment; but the precarious tracts, which suffer from flooding, will require careful watching should another period of heavy rain-fall set in.

8. The distribution of the area recorded in holdings between the different *seales* of tenure is shown in the following table :—

Class of holding.	Area in acres.	Percentage on total.
Tenants' cash-rented land.	†4,23,517	72.13
<i>Assumption areas.</i>		
Occupancy	4,856	8.3
Sir	37,568	6.40
Khudkasht	51,245	8.73
Under-proprietary	14,115	2.40
Grain-rented	11,013	1.87
Rent-free and nominally rented	44,838	7.64
Total, assumption areas	1,63,635	27.87
Grand Total	5,87,152	

* This includes 49 acres in one village where there was no cultivation. See the foot-note to page 24 of the Appendices.

† This area is taken from Appendix IX to the report. The area given elsewhere in the report is 422,723 acres : the difference is due to the transfer to tenants' land of 794 acres originally classed as nominally rented.

The Settlement Officer thus had, as the ground-work of the assessment, a cash-rental recorded for nearly three-fourths of the total area to be assessed. The recorded rent, with the incidences given in different portions of the report, is noted below :—

Recorded cash-rent	...	...	...	Rs. 24,53,435
All round rate	...	...	...	5.79
Collection rate	...	...	...	5.45
High caste rate	...	...	...	5.39
Low caste rate	...	...	...	5.95

The privilege of caste is far less generally recognized than in the eastern districts of Oudh. It is greatest in pargana Fatehpur Chaurasi, where the rate for Brahmans and Thakurs is 75 per cent. of the full rental paid by all other tenants. High caste tenants also enjoy an advantage in rent in Safipur, the Baiswara parganas, Mohan Auras, Una and Harha, but to a less extent. In the rest of the district they pay nearly full rates ; and in one pargana, Maurawan, the high caste rate exceeds that of ordinary tenants (paragraph 18). This point is of importance in connection with the valuation of the assumption areas, to which reference will shortly be made.

The recorded rents were found for the most part to be genuine and suitable as a basis of assessment. Out of 2,783 rent-rolls, 2,552 were accepted as they stood, and 196 more with slight modification. Only 35 were rejected entirely, 30 for deficiency and 5 for excess, the net result being an addition to the recorded rental of Rs. 4,763. The rejections for excess were all in pargana Mohan Auras. Besides this, reductions in the cash rental, amounting altogether to Rs. 20,612, were made for short collections in highly rented villages, for uncultivated land included in holdings, insecurity from floods and other similar causes. These reductions, again, were almost entirely in Mohan Auras, where rents run high, and there is a good deal of precarious land. The accepted cash-rental finally stood at Rs. 24,37,586, and the accepted cash rate at Rs. 5.75 per acre.

9. The valuation of the assumption areas was made, almost entirely, by the use of standard rates. Judged by the recorded rents these rates are on the whole moderate, except in tahsil Safipur where the standard rental for tenants' land exceeds the actuals by 1.59 per cent.; but the method of assessment by the uniform application of standard rates cannot be commended for general adoption. As is pointed out in the settlement rules recently issued for the North-Western Provinces, valuation by the circle rates is only suitable when the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the soils have been correctly demarcated, and that the quality of the village is not materially above or below that of the typical villages of the circle. The latter condition, at any rate, cannot be fulfilled in every village; and cases must and did occur in which the village rates, or modified circle rates, would have been fairer than the standard valuations.

⁹ In paragraph 34 of the report the rate is given as Rs. 5.32 per acre, but it appears to be incorrectly calculated.

In the parganas that were first assessed the full circle rates were applied in most cases without modification or reduction. In Safipur, Bangarmau, Fatehpur Chaurasi, the Baiswara parganas* and Mohan Auras, a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. was generally made on the portion of the assumption area in the occupation of high caste proprietors (paragraph 51). In this and other respects the earlier assessments were more strict than those subsequently made. The latter were more or less influenced by the instructions issued by Mr. Bennett towards the end of 1894 ; which, while in no way departing from the principles of the rules in force, inculcated the necessity of care and moderation in the valuations, and called attention to the provisions relating to the treatment of high or unstable rentals.

10. The general results of the valuations are exhibited in the following abstract, which shows the rental assets finally accepted, after modifications made by the Commissioner and the Board. These alterations were chiefly in Bangarmau and the seven Baiswara parganas, where the Settlement Officer's valuations were considerably reduced. I follow the report in giving the figures for the area under ordinary settlement only, those for permanently-settled and revenue-free estates being here of little practical importance. Complete statistics will be found in Appendix IX to the report :—

Tenure.	Area.	Rent.	Rate		
				Acres.	Rs.
Tenants' cash-rented land	3,71,676	21,49,542	5.78		
<i>Assumption Areas.</i>					
Occupancy	4,721	24,692	5.23		
Sir	37,245	2,16,366	5.81		
Khudkasht	50,755	2,82,203	5.56		
Under-proprietary	11,760	68,884	5.86		
Grain-rented...	10,263	52,264	5.09		
Rent-free and nominally rented	39,662	2,08,780	5.26		
Total, Assumption Areas ...	1,54,406	8,53,189	5.53		
Total Rental Assets ...	5,26,082	30,02,731	5.71		

It will be noticed that the assumption rates on sir and under-proprietary holdings are higher than the accepted cash-rate. These lands, as

* The Baiswara parganas are Daundia Khera, Bhagwantnagar, Panhan, Bihar, Patan, Ghatampur and Magrayar.

Mr. Moreland remarks, are generally the best in the village (paragraph 52); but they have been fully valued; while the rate of Rs. 5.09 on the grain-rented area is high, if, as appears to be the case, it chiefly consists of inferior rice lands (paragraph 32). The assumption rate on all classes is 95.7 per cent. of the accepted cash-rate—a distinctly high proportion; it exceeds the high caste rate and the collection rate (paragraph 8 above); and, taken all round, the valuations are certainly more full than those which have been considered sufficient in most other districts of Oudh. The main reason for this, however, is that the assessment of the greater part of the district was governed by rules, which, as already observed, were less liberal than the system of assessment now generally followed,

11. To the rental assets, as stated above, additions were made for sayar and for suppressed or deficient cultivation. Deductions were made for allowance on sir, and for improvements; and there were a few miscellaneous additions and reductions. The net assessable assets finally accepted, for revenue paying estates under ordinary settlement, then stood as below :—

Rental assets	...	...	...Rs. 30,02,731
Addition for Sayar	...	...	...,, 12,063
Do. for suppressed cultivation	...	,,	9,972
Miscellaneous additions and reductions	...	,,	34

Total...Rs. 30,24,800

Deduction for Sir	...	...	Rs. 24,322
Do. for improvements	...	,,	5,401

Net assessable assets...Rs. 29,95,077

The Unaо settlement rules provided for a small reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. in the valuation of sir land actually cultivated by the proprietors, and that only in certain circumstances. The deduction actually made, which was granted on 29,446 acres, amounts to a little over 11 per cent. of the assumed rental of the total area of sir.

Of the allowances for improvements Rs. 4,355 were granted in pargana Mohan Auras, leaving Rs. 1,046 for the rest of the district. It is an obvious remark that these allowances might have been given more generally.

12. The sanctioned assessment in revenue paying estates under temporary settlement was Rs. 14,33,815, which takes 47.86 per cent. of the net assets, gives an enhancement of 22.27 per cent., and falls at the

rate of Rs. 2.81 per acre of cultivation against a former incidence of Rs. 2.42. The actual revenue of the permanently settled area is Rs. 1,11,988, which brings up the total realizable demand to Rs. 15,45,303, and gives an enhancement of 20.34 per cent., which is the real increase in the revenue, of the district. Including the nominal enhancement on permanently settled estates, and the nominal demand in revenue-free villages and plots, the total revenue is Rs. 16,03,028, which takes 48 per cent. of the district assets.

The above are the sanctioned figures ; but, since the assessments were declared, reductions amounting in all to Rs. 7,549 have been made on objection and appeal, and the progressive assessments in one pargana—Mohan Auras—have been revised under the orders of Government. The realizable demand now stands as below* :—

PERIOD.	Revenue.	Percentage of en- hancement on former demand.
		Rs.
First five years ...	... 14,96,082	16.5
Second five years ...	... 15,33,164	19.4
Thereafter ...	... 15,37,754	19.75

13. In concluding his account of the revision of assessment, Mr. Moreland lays emphasis on the fact that changes in the method of assessment, introduced while the settlement was in progress, caused material differences in the burden imposed on the landowners of different parganas (paragraph 68). It may be worth while to pursue this subject, and to examine, so far as this can be done by means of general incidences and percentages, the character of the assessments in the parganas first dealt with, which, as has been noted, are on the whole more strict than those that were subsequently made. In paragraph 64 of the report the revenue rates are compared with the incidences of the cash-rental; but this, by itself, is not a complete test, as the revenue incidence on cultivation is raised by additions for sayar and the inclusion of uncultivated land in the assessed area. The following figures will afford a more exact indication of the comparative

* The district return for the year ending the 30th September 1897 showed the following as the revised revenue, exclusive of nominal demands :—first five years, Rs. 14,97,097 ; second five years Rs. 15,34,649; final Rs. 15,39,194. Since then the following reductions have been made :—

	1st five years.	2nd five years.	Final.
Pargana Mohan Auras Mauza Sarauud.	... Rs. 25	Rs. 50	...
.. Anwan Rasulabad, estate of Dildar Muhammad	... "	.. 345	...
.. " " estate of Wasi-uz-Zaman	... " 100	.. 150	500
.. Unaq estate of Muhammad Mah	... " 840	.. 840	840
.. Bangurman Mauza Gauria Khurd	... " 50	.. 100	100

pressure of the revised demand ; they relate to the area under ordinary settlement only :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Accepted cash rate.	Assump. tion rate.	Percent- age of revenue on assets	Revenue rate on cultiva- tion.	Percent- age of enhance- ment.
Unao ...	Unao ...	6.05	6.66	49.34	3.13	21.33
	Sikandarpur ...	5.11	5.19	50.83	2.85	6.71
	Pariar ...	5.07	5.33	50.04	2.84	8.35
	Harha ...	5.95	5.5	50.59	3.02	22.04
	Total Tahsil ..	5.75	5.6	50.30	3.00	17.74
Purwa ...	Purwa ...	6.19	6.39	48.2	3.08	26.05
	Maurawan ...	6.06	5.54	48.15	2.92	32.28
	Asoha ...	5.49	5.73	48.58	2.75	24.5
Mohan ...	Gorinda Parsandan...	5.67	5.78	48.08	2.81	23.59
	Jhalotar Ajgain ...	6.28	6.54	48.06	3.07	20.9
	Asiwan Rasulabad ...	6.06	6.16	48.50	3.04	38.15

Judged by these figures, the assessment of the four parganas of the Unao tahsil appears to be decidedly full ; but, on the other hand, the enhancement is moderate and, in two of the parganas slight. Another element of safety lies in the fact that over 70 per cent. of the assets, on which the assessment is based, consists of the cash rents, which are well established and generally fair ; and, with few exceptions, could be accepted as they stood. On the whole, therefore, though the working of the new settlement in the Unao tahsil may need to be watched, I do not think that any hesitation need be felt in according final sanction to the assessment of this as of other portions of the district. The current revenue year is the first in which the new assessments have been in force in the whole of the district, so that it is too soon to form a definite judgment as to their practical effect. So far, while bad seasons have interfered with revenue collections, the difficulty of collection, in the parganas in which the revised demand had been introduced, does not appear to have been greater than elsewhere. But on this point the Board will have more exact and recent information than I possess.

14. The total expenditure is stated at Rs. 3,41,628.2-10 (paragraph 77) ; but, since the report was written, further charges have been incurred which bring up the cost of the settlement to Rs. 3,55,759.1-11. This falls at the rate of Rs. 215 per square mile on the area brought under revision of assessment. On the entire district including the alluvial area (for which records were prepared, though it was not re-assessed) the rate is Rs. 201. The expenditure is heavy ; and the experiment of requiring the district officer to carry out the settlement in

addition to his administrative duties has scarcely proved an economical success. The arrangement involved interruption and delay in completing the assessment; whereas rapidity and continuity in the operations are essential to economy. The high cost is also due in part to the comparatively large salaries of the gazetted officers, and to defective organization of the subordinate staff at the inception of operations.

15. The question now to be considered, on which the orders of Government are specially required, is that of the term of the new settlement. Except in nine villages, which have been settled for five years only, engagements have been taken for the usual period, subject to the final orders of Government. But the dates on which the former settlement expired vary in the different parganas; and it will probably be thought advisable to arrange that the new assessments shall fall in consecutively, tahsil by tahsil. The dates of expiry are given in the following table:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Date on which the former settlement expired.
Unaо	Unaо	30th June 1893.
	Sikandarpur	do.
	Pariar	do.
Safipur	Harha	30th June 1892.
	Safipur	30th June 1894.
	Bangarmau	30th June 1895.
Purwa	Fatehpur Chaurasi	do.
	Purwa	30th June 1892.
	Maurawan	do.
	Asoha	31st December 1893.
	Bhagwantnagar	30th June 1895.
	Daundia Khetia	do.
	Panhan	do.
	Bihar	do.
	Patan	do.
Mohan	Magrayar	do.
	Ghatampur	do.
	Mehan Auras	30th June 1897.
	Gorinda Parsandan	31st December 1893.
	Jhalotar Ajgain	do.
	Asiwan Rasulabad	do.

* These are the eight villages in Mohan Auras referred to in paragraph 80 of the report; and one village, Gauria Kherd, in pargana Bangarmau which was afterwards settled for five years under the orders of the Board.

The term of the new settlement might be fixed so as to expire on the following dates :—

Tahsil Unaو	...	...	30th June 1923.
„ Safipur	...	...	30th June 1924.
„ Purwa	...	...	30th June 1925.
„ Mohan	...	...	30th June 1926.

If, however, it is decided to fix one date for the whole district, I suggest that (except for the nine villages under short term settlement) a period of 27 years from the present time be sanctioned, expiring on the 30th June 1925. This would give the full term of thirty years in nine parganas ; in one, Mohan Auras, the usual term would be shortened by two years ; and in eleven it would be extended by from one to three years. There would be no serious objection to this extension, as the assessments of the parganas to which it would apply are now fully adequate ; and they are not likely to become light unless some great development of the resources of the district takes place, which at present there is no reason to anticipate.

16. In his concluding paragraph Mr. Moreland commends the services of the Deputy Collector, Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur, and I desire to bring his remarks to the favourable notice of the Board. The head clerk, who is also commended, has received officiating promotion to the provincial service. The work of the Settlement Officers has already come under the notice of the Board and the Government. Mr. Shakespear's work has been recognized as generally sound in its results, notwithstanding some imperfections in method. Mr. Moreland's first assessments showed the defects of inexperience ; but the thoroughness and intelligence of his later work in pargana Mohan Auras have been commended by the Government. The concise and well arranged final report, which he has submitted, has made the task of reviewing the assessment a comparatively light one.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. HOOPER,

Settlement Commissioner,

Oudh.

115
—
I-A-23 OR 1895.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, Esq., C.S.,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER, UNAO,

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, OUDH, LUCKNOW.

Dated Unaо, the 31st December 1895.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Final Report on the Settlement of Unaо, with the prescribed appendices.

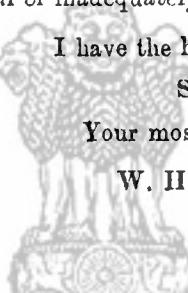
In accordance with your directions, I have made the report as short as possible and confined it to matters immediately affecting the assessment of the revenue. In writing it I have been placed under a disadvantage by my limited local knowledge and by the absence in England of the officer who assessed the greater part of the district and whose wider experience would have been able to throw light on points which it has been necessary to leave doubtful or inadequately discussed.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND, C.S.,
Settlement Officer.



सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

PARA.	
1. Boundaries and area.	12. Poverty of the proprietary body.
2. Geographical features.	13. Talúqdárs.
3. Communications.	14. Holders of sub-settlements.
4. Climate.	15. Caste of proprietors.
5. Trade and Industry.	16. Statistics of transfers.
6. Population.	17. Cultivating body.
7. Religion and caste.	18. Caste of cultivators.
8, 9. Occupations.	19. Security of tenure.
10. Education.	20. System of agriculture.
11. Position of land-owners.	

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

PARA.	
21. Description of previous settlements.	23. Fiscal divisions.
22. Collection of the revenue.	

CHAPTER III.

COMPARISON OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

PARA.	
24. Area statistics: barren area.	33. Rent-rates.
25. Culturable area: groves.	34. Collection of rents.
26. Culturable area: waste.	35. Comparison of rates on talúqdári and coparcenary estates.
27. Culturable area: fallow.	36. Causes of the rise in rents.
28. Cultivated area.	37. History of prices.
29. Irrigation.	38. Causes of the rise in prices.
30, 31. Crop statistics.	39. Probabilities of a future fall in prices and in rent.
32. Comparison of former and present recorded rent-rolls.	40. Stability of the present enhancement.

CHAPTER IV.

THE METHOD OF SETTLEMENT, AND THE RENT-ROLLS AS CORRECTED.

PARA.	
41. Outline of the method of assessment.	50. Extent to which rent-rolls were accepted.
42. Assessment by the Deputy Commissioner.	51. Method of correction.
43. Rules in force.	52. Corrected rent-roll.
44. Correction of records.	53. Modifications by Commissioner and Board of Revenue.
45. Attestation of rent-rolls and preparation of statistics.	54. Additions to, and allowances on, the corrected rent-roll.
46. Formation of circles.	55. Deduction on proprietors' sfr land.
47. Classification of soils.	56. Allowance for improvements.
48. Selection of standard rates.	57. Comparison of net assets with standard valuation.
49. Determination of the assessed area.	

CHAPTER V.

ASSESSMENT OF THE REVENUE AND ITS INCIDENCE.

PARA.

- 58. Revenue assessed.
- 59. Percentage of assets taken.
- 60. Progressive demand.
- 61. Revenue decreased or unaltered.
- 62. Alteration of *kists*.
- 63. Working of the new assessments up to date.
- 64. Incidence of the new revenue.

PARA.

- 65. Effect of enhancement on the revenue payer.
- 66. Diminution of the revenue payer's income.
- 67. Incidence of the revenue on talúqdárs and coparcenary communities.
- 68. General remarks on the new assessment.
- 69. Distribution of the rise in revenue among the various sources.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARA.

- 70. Introductory.
- 71. Preparation of the record of rights.
- 72. Assistance obtained from patwáris.
- 73. Pargana-books and village registers.
- 74. Litigation.
- 75. Appeals.
- 76. Dates on which the assessments were completed.

PARA.

- 77. Expenditure.
- 78. Details of expenditure.
- 79. Distribution of expenditure.
- 80. Term of settlement.
- 81. Officers attached to the settlement.
- 82. Work done by each officer.
- 83. Conclusion.



CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. The district of Unaо forms the west-central portion of the Lucknow Division : it is bounded on the north by Hardoi, on the east by Lucknow, and on the south by Rae Bareli. On the west it is separated by the Ganges from Cawnpore and Fatehpur. The area at the time of the last settlement was about 1,354 * square miles. Since that time the seven Baiswára parganas have been transferred from Rae Bareli and the pargana of Mohan Auras from Lucknow, with the result that the total area of the district now amounts to nearly 1,769 square miles. An area of 118 square miles has been demarcated as subject to fluvial action, and is excluded from all the settlement statistics used in this report, the area actually under settlement being 1,650 square miles.

2. The district is for the most part gently undulating, ridges of high and rather sandy land alternating with depressions of stiffer soil, the deeper ones containing more or less permanent lakes and the rest forming swamps during the rains and yielding little but rice. The swampy area has increased in the last few years ; but this increase is temporary and due to excessive rainfall. The Ganges flows along the west of the district : the alluvial maháls lie along its banks, and between these and the high ground there is a stretch of low land known as the *Tarái*. Its limits are generally clearly defined by a high bank, and its character differs entirely from that of the upland : containing a small population, with large areas unfit for cultivation and with constant liability to disastrous floods, this tract is extremely precarious and its assessment has been a matter of considerable difficulty. On the north and east of the district there is a tract with somewhat similar characteristics, but smaller in extent, lying along the valley of the *Sai*, which, after forming the northern boundary of pargana Bangarmau, flows through Mohan Auras, Gorinda Parsandan, and Asoha, and then forms the eastern boundary of Maurawan. A third river, the *Lone*, rises in a swamp near Unaо and flows in a south-easterly direction into the Rae Bareli district on its way to the Ganges. Besides these there are a few streams of lesser importance, chiefly in the Ganges *Tarái*. The extent of barren land is a striking characteristic of the district, the cultivation being broken up by large úsar plains which not infrequently stretch continuously for many miles. The cultivated land is generally fertile, but in parts, and especially near the rivers, the soil is too sandy to yield satisfactory crops, while a not inconsiderable area consists of the stiff clay of the swampy depressions which gives an excellent yield of rice with a favourable season, but must in many years lie more or less fallow.

3. The district is fairly well provided with communications. The Cawnpore-Lucknow branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs through the centre with stations at Ganges bridge, Unaо, and Ajgain. The main line of the same railway passes close along the north-eastern border of the district and affords ready means of communication to those parts. Connection with the Cawnpore district is maintained by the road and railway bridge as well as by numerous small ferries. The town of Unaо lies on the provincial road from Cawnpore to Lucknow, and is also connected by metalled roads with the tahsíl headquarters at Safipur and Purwa and with the important market of Achalganj. The road from Ajgain railway station to Hasanganj is being metalled and when completed will give through communication between Unaо and the headquarters of tahsíl Mohan. There are also 178 miles of raised and bridged, but unmetalled, roads and 201 miles of ordinary district roads, while 41 miles of village roads are kept in order by the local authorities. This is a fitting place to mention the canal constructed by King Nasir-ud-din Haidar, as it was apparently intended as a means of communication. That this intention has not been realized is shown by the following quotation from the *Oudh Gazetteer*, which justly describes the work : "The original idea was to join the Ganges and the Gumti ; but the levels were so infamously

* By general survey 1,332 square miles ; by field survey 1,353½ square miles.

taken and the money granted so misappropriated that after spending lakhs of treasure and injuring more or less every village through which the canal was driven, the king found himself as far off as ever from the object he desired. Its bed shelters wild beasts and bad characters in the dry weather and drains off all the water from the adjacent villages in the rains, thus not merely depriving the land of the water which would otherwise fertilize it, but causing a continual cutting and ravining away of all the neighbouring fields." To this description I may add that it obstructs all communication with the Hardoi district and adds enormously to the expense of keeping the roads in repair.

4. The climate of the district is of the ordinary plains type: the only observations made are those of rainfall which is measured at four stations, and the observa-

	<i>Inches.</i>	
1866-70	...	37.13
1871-75	...	40.38
1876-80	...	24.74
1886-90	...	27.64
1886-90	...	38.20
1891-95	...	44.14

tions give a district average fall for 30 years of 35.37 inches. There was a cycle of wet years in the quinquennial period 1870—1875, when the average fall was over 40 inches; from 1875 to 1885 the average fall was only 26 inches (being below 12 inches in 1880); while for the last nine years the average is again about 39. The quinquennial averages are given in the margin.

5. Unaо is a purely agricultural district. There is one municipality at the headquarters with a population of less than 13,000, while seven towns are constituted under the Chaukidári Act. Trade is limited to supplying the ordinary wants of the inhabitants, and manufactures are of no importance except the brass and copper industry which flourishes at Bhagwantnagar and Nawalganj. The number of persons employed in this industry is, however, small, as the population of the two towns named amounts to less than seven thousand, and the majority of the residents are agriculturists. Besides this industry there are a few local manufactures of cloth and other articles, but they are of very little importance. Markets are numerous and well distributed over the district, but individually they are of no great size. Formerly the principal marts were held at the bathing fairs, which take place in November at Pariar and other places on the Ganges, and the April fair at Kusumbhi; but now, though the fairs have lost little of their popularity as religious and social institutions, the amount of trade is almost nominal. It is a generally recognized fact that the importance of such fairs diminishes as the country is developed and facilities are multiplied for obtaining goods at numerous fixed marts: Unaо has reached this stage of progress; but there are as yet few signs of the next step, the supersession of markets held on fixed days by shops and places of business open daily throughout the year. It has not been possible to obtain any figures showing the whole amount of traffic in the district and the following must be taken merely as indications of the general flow of trade. The rail-borne traffic at Ajgaon and Unaо for the last four years shows an annual export of 1,700 tons of general merchandize against an import of 610 tons. Railway stores show the large export of 835 tons a year. The statistics available do not show what classes of goods are dealt in; but I learn that the exports of goods are almost entirely grain, while the railway stores consist principally of *kankar* for ballast. The figures for general merchandize would show a larger excess of exports, but for the very heavy imports of grain made in 1894 to meet the partial failure of the autumn crops. These figures take no account of the large volume of trade that goes by road to Cawnpore, and to the various stations in the Lucknow district; no figures for this are available, but the traffic to Cawnpore is very great.

6. The census carried out at the last settlement gave for the tract under report a total population of 713,212, of whom 396,639 were shown as dependent on agriculture. At the Imperial census of 1881 the population was 899,069, and in 1891 the total had risen to 953,636, giving an average of over 539 souls to the square mile. Excluding the tracts subject to fluvial action, the population of the area now under settlement was 861,820 in 1881 and 918,527 in 1891. In 1881 the average per square

mile was 522, while in 1891 it had risen to 557. The figures for the parganas show a few remarkable fluctuations; the only decreases are in Pariar, Sikandrapur, and Ghátampur, all of which are largely composed of *Tardi* villages which have considerably deteriorated. The abnormally small increase in Harha and Daundia Khera may be traced to the same cause.

7. Of the total population 92 per cent. are Hindus; the rest are Muhammadans with the exception of 106 Christians, eight Jains, and 151 "others." Of the Hindus 14 per cent. are Brahmans and 7 per cent. Rájputs; Ahírs number 12 per cent., Chamárs 11 per cent., Lodhas 10 per cent., and Pásis 9 per cent. These six castes make up nearly two-thirds of the total, and the remaining third is composed of all other castes. No figures are available for comparing the state of affairs thirty years ago.

8. The people are almost entirely dependent on two sources of income: the first and most important is agriculture, and the second is service. According to the census figures, 64 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture; but this of course does not represent the whole truth, as whenever any secondary occupation was entered the entry of agriculture was not made in the statistics. Thus out of the 17,226 barbers and 11,702 washermen returned* it is certain that a large proportion depend principally on agriculture for their livelihood. Again most of the 75,807 "general" labourers are agricultural labourers pure and simple, and many of the occupations entered in class D as concerned with the preparation of material substances are subsidiary to and dependent on the wants of an agricultural community. On the other hand the number of persons dependent on Government service, returned at over 25,000, is probably understated. The southern part of the district, where the great military Bais clan predominates, was formerly an important recruiting ground for the native army, and though this source of employment has of late years been greatly reduced by changes in the military organization, the number still employed is very considerable; while 1,240 military pensioners draw annually a sum of Rs. 88,569 from the Unaو Treasury. Besides this, Civil pensioners draw about Rs. 30,000. Large numbers are also employed in the Central Indian States, so that the return of 359 persons engaged in defence and of eleven in foreign service, fails altogether to give an idea of the extent to which the resources of the district are increased by these means. The reason of this defect is to be found in the fact that the families of those engaged in service are generally landowners in a small way, and have returned their occupation accordingly, though remittances from their relatives on service contribute largely to their maintenance. As an illustration of this it may be mentioned that the total amount of money-orders paid in the district during the year 1894 amounted to Rs. 8,67,980, while the issues were only Rs. 1,60,872, showing a net influx into the district of more than seven lakhs. Nearly the whole of this is distributed by the post-offices in the Purwa tahsíl where the Bais clan predominates.

9. Mention may be made of a few of the occupations returned by large numbers at the Census. Eighteen thousand persons are entered as engaged in cotton manufacture and subsidiary trades; but it is needless to say that a large proportion of these depend mainly on agriculture and the rest represent for the most part the ordinary village artisan: a few, however, find employment at the Cawnpore factories. Under commerce there are over five thousand bankers and nearly seven thousand banker's clerks; most of these represent the ordinary village *máhájan*, but there are about a dozen large banking firms with headquarters in the Bihar and Ghátampur parganas and branches in various parts of Eastern Bengal and Chhotá Nágpur. It is unnecessary for my present purpose to go into the statistics of occupation in greater detail; but the more closely the census figures are studied the more complete appears the dependence of the district on the two main sources of subsistence to which I have already referred.

10. In education the district is somewhat in advance of the rest of Oudh, the proportion of literate persons being 31 in 1,000 as against 26 in the whole province.

* Census Report, 1891, Imperial table XVIIB.

Primary education is eagerly sought after and the schools are well attended, while some of the secondary schools are among the best in Oadh.

11. The observations in paragraph 9 regarding the number of persons dependent on agriculture may be supplemented by a more detailed consideration of the position of land owners and tenants. The table printed below gives details of the area held in each kind of tenure :—

Taluk.	Pargana.	Talukdári.		Single zamíndári.		Joint zamíndári.		Perfect partidári.		Imperfect partidári.		Bhaiya-chára.		Number of zamíndárs excluding talukdárs.
		Number of maháls.	Area.	Number of maháls.	Area.	Number of maháls.	Area.	Number of maháls.	Area.	Number of maháls.	Area.	Number of maháls.	Area.	
Unao	Urao	11	10,450	18	6,325	14	5,675	2	1,405	15	17,168	...	...	570
	Sikandarpur	5	5,473	10	2,692	31	6,611	...	...	18	12,827	...	...	873
	Pariar	...	...	9	2,638	2	1,320	1	95	10	9,019	...	...	410
	Harha	23	26,905	85	32,595	60	21,288	5	7,800	54	37,899	...	...	1,744
	Total	42	42,928	128	47,583	107	34,894	8	9,200	97	73,443	...	...	3,497
Sasipur	Sasipur	11	4,352	50	7,714	135	24,121	2	2,800	72	40,945	4	4,356	3,515
	Bangermau	31	21,624	59	14,033	118	38,711	4	1,087	44	24,742	...	...	2,169
	Fatehpur Chaurási	17	10,841	25	4,352	60	18,652	...	...	14	5,877	...	...	548
	Total	59	36,817	140	26,050	317	81,684	6	3,987	130	71,564	6	4,360	6,232
	Purwa	16	11,968	38	27,422	71	16,135	8	3,468	25	12,030	1	75	1,079
Purwa	Meárawan	55	52,350	30	24,108	30	16,222	...	...	20	15,659	1	2,298	691
	Asoha	7	7,071	10	7,414	17	6,433	...	...	19	8,610	...	...	392
	Bhagwantnagar	1	157	36	5,113	47	7,114	3	1,087	34	15,335	...	...	1,405
	Manádia Khura	25	11,302	25	2,418	65	10,277	11	1,710	57	11,020	...	...	1,895
	Panhan	9	4,234	13	5,158	12	2,780	2	119	6	1,896	...	...	169
	Bihar	2	12,821	8	862	7	1,216	...	...	...	209	...	...	76
	Patan	12	4,361	4	721	4	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Magaynar	11	4,365	7	863	12	6,325	5	1,178	11	6,704	...	...	601
	Chátrampur	1	207	10	2,655	46	9,375	1	141	8	2,411	...	...	739
	Total	161	1,09,755	347	74,912	317	76,029	30	7,638	179	73,578	2	2,373	7,071
Mohan	Mohan Auras	31	10,531	83	18,238	158	34,271	6	4,755	80	33,858	3	4,500	4,301
	Gorinda Parsandán	11	4,272	27	3,857	51	6,125	...	...	29	12,070	2	1,52	1,334
	Jhalotar Aigain	9	4,046	17	3,882	41	10,197	2	690	64	34,009	7	9,478	4,080
	Asiwan Rasulabad	22	7,761	41	8,731	66	15,059	2	915	35	17,617	3	12,130	1,930
	Total	73	35,809	178	33,268	316	66,452	9	6,300	214	1,08,460	22	28,083	1,655
GRAND TOTAL		335	225,109	693	179,822	1,057	250,969	53	26,745	629	830,915	29	34,822	25,455

Talukdárs hold 21 per cent. of the total, and single proprietors hold 17 per cent. : the tenure of nearly 25 per cent. is classed as joint zamíndári; while 57 per cent. is *partidári* or *bhaiya-chára*. There are 37 talukdárs and 28,455 zamíndárs other than talukdárs. Excluding from these the single proprietors there remain 27,782 persons as owners of 6,51,571 acres, so that the average area of a holding is about 24 acres, out of which 13 acres are cultivated. These figures are somewhat under the mark as many persons hold shares in more than one village and it would be impossible to eliminate these without a detailed examination and comparison of each separate *khewat*; while a further allowance must be made for the persons who hold small plots of land not represented as a fractional share of any maháls. These small holdings consist of on the average less than three acres and are generally under groves. Deducting 5,510 holders of 14,567 acres on this account, the average share of a

coparcener is under 28 acres so that making the greatest possible allowance for persons holding shares in two or more maháls, the highest figure at which the average share can be put is 35 acres, out of which 19 are cultivated.

12. In those parts of the district with which I have a close personal acquaintance my experience bears out the inference naturally drawn from these figures that the proprietary body as a whole is in bad circumstances. To this general statement there are of course many exceptions, as in most communities one or more sharers are to be found increasing their holdings at the expense of the less fortunate members, and there are a few villages where the whole proprietary body is well-to-do: still the general condition is, as I have said, one of struggling poverty. One great cause of this is doubtless the extravagance and recklessness of the proprietors, but I believe a more important reason to be the multiplication of holders and the sub-division of property. This view is borne out by the result of a detailed examination of the circumstances of typical maháls where I have found that in the great majority of instances transfers have taken place simply because the share was insufficient to feed those who lived on it, and after a struggle more or less prolonged the owner saw his rights pass to some wealthier person: in other words when the income is insufficient for his support the proprietor must needs consume his capital. Such a process is naturally painful to contemplate in operation; but it is fair to consider that, given the existing law of inheritance and presuming a continual increase of population, the land must necessarily become more crowded and those whose hold is weakest must be crowded off. It should be remembered, too, that the small owner's loss is the cultivator's and labourer's gain, for no substantial land-owner, so far as my experience in this district goes, oppresses his tenants and labourers so ruthlessly as the small owner, himself struggling for bare subsistence. These remarks apply in the main to the coparcenary communities, but they are equally applicable to a considerable proportion of the single proprietors many of whose maháls contain less than twenty acres all told. When things have become intolerable it is natural for the small sharer to think that a partition may do him some good, while in his circumstances it can hardly harm him; and so a village gets split up into fifteen or twenty minute maháls, and each sharer finds himself sole proprietor of a mahál of which the area is insufficient for his maintenance. This process has been largely at work in the villages held by Kurmis who are notoriously unable to manage an estate, and many of the properties shown as held by single proprietors are the result of such partitions.

13. Little need be said of the position of the talúqdárs. The majority of the land under this head is owned by gentlemen who live in the neighbouring districts and the only great estate in the district has now been partitioned among the various members of the Maurawan family.

14. With the small proportion of talúqdári tenure there is little land held in sub-settlement. Only 31 entire maháls and shares in 16 others are held on this tenure as shown in the following statement:—

Tahsíl.	Number of sub-settled maháls.		Remarks.	
	Whole maháls.	Fractional shares.		
Unao		
Safipur		
Purwa		
Mohan		
Total	...	31	16	

What I have said of the poverty of the coparcenary communities applies to these holders, only with greater force owing to the heavy payments which have to be made to the superior proprietors.

15. The statistics of the caste of proprietors given below are of considerable interest :—

Tahsīl.	Pargana.	Chhattri.	Brahman.	Musalmān.	Khattri.	Kāyasth.	Faqīr Nanak Shahi.	Kalwār.	Ahīr.	Bāis.	Kurni.	Government.	Miscellaneous.	Remarks.	
Unao ...	Unao ...	17,614	5,698	12,719	2,424	1,686	...	...	42	357	...	523	20	
	Sikandarpur ...	17,720	5,140	2,101	979	1,103	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	
	Pariar ...	7,063	3,158	810	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,573	
	Harha ...	42,099	28,590	6,793	33,975	1,965	6,171	...	989	8,455	607	179	2,654		
	Total ...	84,496	42,586	22,428	37,853	4,164	6,171	...	1,031	3,812	607	762	4,253		
Sāipur ...	Sāipur ...	27,693	16,251	31,979	...	3,617	466	...	582	735	1,662	250	593		
	Bangar Man. ...	32,907	10,630	21,515	...	2,639	...	18,508	573	8,573	7,404	141	2,257		
	Fatehpur Chau-rasi.	25,009	9,049	1,541	548	1,357	176	...	495	1,051	...	40	286		
	Total ...	85,608	35,930	55,035	848	7,663	642	18,508	1,650	5,359	9,066	431	3,196		
Purwa ...	Purwa ...	20,002	22,963	3,324	12,531	8,393	2,843	...	290	437	289	10	...		
	Maurawan ...	51,949	14,463	8,778	33,417	1,454	...	...	...	...	...	138	529	
	Asoha.	12,858	7,326	3,676	1	1,761	119	...	...	...	...	421	2,266	
	Bhagwant Nagar,	16,778	10,741	356	...	351	17	...	...	504	...	44	11	
	Daundia Khera,	28,748	6,156	1,434	188	204	1	...	4	...	220	4	76	27	
	Panhan ...	5,849	3,991	1	1,004	337	1	399	38	567	
	Bihar ...	13,907	859	...	312	86	2	
	Patan ...	5,111	1,773	2	47	16	
	Magrayar ...	5,758	9,296	1,398	1,815	351	8	1,319		
	Ghatampur ...	1,506	10,575	467	...	809	2	...	205	25	1,668	27	5		
	Total ...	1,62,461	88,163	19,431	48,768	13,660	2,983	4	984	1,194	8,280	899	3,423		
Mohan ...	Mohan Auras ...	55,891	13,942	34,543	...	4,183	...	...	4,181	2,657	...	838	9,157	
	Gorinda Pārsā-dan.	19,759	3,499	811	135	2,379	5,806	...	...	...	...	494	1,699	
	Jhalotar Ajgain,	43,911	4,427	5,751	...	1,898	...	32	2,737	517	...	404	3,019		
	Asiwan Rasulā-bad.	27,170	11,281	11,153	223	2,181	4,863	...	4,664	...	...	262	1,510	
	Total ...	1,40,231	33,149	51,763	358	10,891	10,669	32	11,582	3,174	...	1,998	15,385		
	Total of the district.	472,797	199,828	148,652	87,822	36,368	20,405	18,544	15,247	13,599	12,953	4,090	26,197		

Of the total area 45 per cent. is held by *Chhattris* and 19 per cent. by *Brahmans*: *Musalmāns* hold 14 per cent and after them come *Khattris*, *Kāyasths, and *Faqīrs, the large area held by *Khattris* representing for the most part the *Maurawan* estate and that held by *Faqīrs*, the estate of *Mahant Harcharan Das*. No figures are available for comparison, but the general movement seems to be in the direction of transfers in favour of *Brahmans*, a caste to which the principal bankers of the district belong. The cultivating castes are steadily losing ground as proprietors, while on the other hand the *Chhattris* have taken to labouring on the land; the great *Bāis* clan, however, have not, so far as I can learn, joined in this movement. The total area of proprietors' cultivation (*sīr* and *khudkāsh*) amounts to 52,875 acres after deducting the area of sub-let *sīr*.**

16. Closely connected with the questions dealt with in the preceding paragraphs is the subject of transfers of land, on which I am unfortunately unable to give statistics for the term of settlement. The figures are available for the last eleven years only, and are given below :—

Taluk.	Pargana.	Mortgage.			Private sale.			Auction.			Pre-emption.			Total transfer.			Redemption.			Net area transferred.						
		Number of cases.			Revenue of rent.			Number of cases.			Revenue of rent.			Number of cases.			Revenue of rent.			Number of cases.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
Una	Una	41,083	53	2,530	5,380	80	3,018	6,484	1	15	460	143	7,003	12,338	10	526	684	133	6,477	11,654						
	Shandarpur	...	...	27,086	103	683	1,353	154	3,456	6,699	10	492	984	...	...	267	4,651	9,042	15	230	641	252	8,401	
	Pariar	...	...	13,102	81	687	1,193	104	4,315	6,074	5	766	1,120	1	314	500	191	6,082	8,887	16	450	766	175	8,121
	Haris	...	...	126,877	95	1,029	2,389	90	5,944	8,477	11	440	542	4	270	371	200	7,683	11,779	17	431	859	183	7,252
Safpur	Total	...	208,148	332	4,929	10,321	434	17,653	27,734	27	1,713	2,660	8	1,124	1,381	801	25,416	42,046	58	1,637	2,950	743	23,782			
	Safpur	...	83,529	733	4,016	7,811	533	7,737	11,938	10	135	288	11	564	653	1,307	12,452	20,660	70	1,626	1,870	1,237	39,096			
	Bangar Man	...	100,197	660	5,094	7,554	283	6,227	7,599	25	3,144	4,176	2	99	144	976	14,569	19,473	53	1,253	1,354	923	18,790			
	Patchpur Chaurasi	...	39,852	104	1,475	2,980	100	4,486	4,586	4	712	811	5	324	424	222	6,997	8,101	7	1,722	1,725	215	18,119			
Purwa	Total	...	223,877	1,523	10,530	17,646	925	18,450	24,093	89	3,901	5,275	18	987	1,221	2,305	84,016	48,234	130	3,154	3,061	2,375	44,633			
	Purwa	...	71,102	321	5,418	6,707	68	894	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	6,344	8,298	51	2,039	2,620	336	4,366
	Maurawan	...	110,728	344	5,224	144	3,726	6,132	11	2,709	3,272	2	8	...	...	...	501	9,854	14,686	90	4,824	5,745	411	5,678
	Asoda	...	28,428	123	2,474	4,455	49	1,120	2,075	6	757	877	...	...	...	...	178	4,356	7,407	24	471	825	154	3,885
Bhagawant Nagar	...	28,802	167	996	1,904	72	2,346	1,730	1	14	2	1	211	266	241	3,567	3,902	16	150	1,915	225	3,417	3,707			
	Daundia Khera	...	37,057	156	1,228	2,283	80	1,482	2,424	2	63	54	2	65	140	216	4,828	4,901	44	418	538	202	4,363	8,941		
	Parhan	...	12,187	24	1,146	3,140	25	678	776	2	2	51	1,820	3,916	7	31	11	44	1,795	3,905	
	Bilar	...	15,140	104	2,776	3,274	15	1,043	1,803	3	435	524	122	4,273	5,607	13	145	247	109	4,128	5,360	
Magrayar	Patan	...	6,924	70	4,163	6,345	29	1,706	1,774	1	56	67	100	6,015	8,236	17	2,117	3,097	83	3,898	5,149	
	Magrayar	...	19,448	76	753	1,079	76	4,163	4,575	1	8	27	4	94	95	157	5,018	5,776	36	1,065	1,183	127	3,953	4,510		
	Ghatampur	...	15,379	26	387	812	64	1,944	2,609	4	609	1,017	94	1,576	2,987	4,438	6	259	658	88	2,638	3,780
	Total	...	345,245	1,411	22,786	35,273	628	19,211	25,436	20	4,641	5,840	11	380	559	2,079	47,018	67,167	298	11,358	15,092	1,781	35,659	52,075		
Mohan	Mohan Auras	...	125,192	395	7,635	11,459	391	9,018	11,559	6	61	137	2	111	141	794	16,826	23,296	154	3,568	3,628	640	13,317	19,668		
	Gorinda Parsandau	...	28,082	114	1,524	2,285	55	1,059	1,591	103	7	837	109	172	170	2,702	4,031	12	156	324	158	2,546	3,707	
	Jhalotar Aigin	...	62,696	309	2,597	6,394	205	5,389	7,679	5	91	266	3	158	618	3	520	8,414	14,796	44	537	1,907	482	7,857	13,789	
	Asiwan Basulabadi	...	63,262	375	4,857	8,490	307	4,509	8,186	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,788	17,446	63	1,571	2,987	649	8,217	14,479
Total of the district	Total	...	279,232	1,103	16,613	28,611	958	19,985	28,665	28	418	858	13	713	1,135	2,192	37,729	59,669	263	5,772	7,926	1,929	31,957	51,643		
	Total of the district	...	1,056,502	4,459	54,918	91,850	2,945	75,239	1,06,287	123	10,733	14,633	50	3,204	4,246	7,577	144,184	217,016	749	21,922	29,569	6,928	122,262	1,87,447		

In the period named, 144,184 acres were transferred by mortgage and sale (public or private). In the same period 21,922 acres were redeemed from mortgage so that the net transfer is 122,262 acres, giving an annual average of 11,115 acres which is 1.05 per cent. of the total area. At this rate something over 03 per cent. of the area of the district would change hands during the currency of a single settlement; but I question if the statistics are altogether trustworthy, and allowance must be made on the one hand for fictitious transactions and on the other for incomplete records. For similar but stronger reasons no record is given of the price of land transferred.

17. Turning from the proprietors to the actual cultivators the following table shows the area held by each class:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Total rent-paying area.	Owner's land.	Percentage of co-hum 4 on 3.	Under-proprietor land.	Percentage of co-hum 6 on 3.	Occupany land.	Percentage of co-hum 8 on 3.	Ordinary tenants land.	Percentage of co-hum 10 on 3.	Other land.	Percentage of co-hum 12 on 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Unaо ...	Unaо ...	20,847	2,105	10.10	124	·55	43	·21	17,089	81.98	1,486	7.12	
	Sikandarpur ...	18,203	3,745	20.57	260	1.13	101	·55	12,189	66.69	1,935	10.76	
	Paiar ...	8,176	1,380	10.88	86	·44	11	·13	6,091	74.50	655	8.05	
	Harha ...	67,600	7,210	10.67	1,594	2.36	588	·84	49,329	73.71	8,399	12.42	
	Total	...	114,826	14,410	12.58	2,014	1.75	723	·63	85,145	74.15	12,501	10.80
Safpur ...	Safpur ...	48,044	10,750	21.96	1,563	3.19	305	·62	32,315	66.03	4,013	8.20	
	Bangarmau ...	65,034	11,419	17.50	1,777	2.73	604	1.24	46,099	70.58	4,936	7.59	
	Katohpur Chaurasi ...	24,549	2,958	12.05	118	·45	198	·81	10,620	79.92	1,655	6.74	
	Total	...	138,528	25,127	18.14	3,456	2.49	1,307	·94	98,034	70.77	10,604	7.65
Purwa ..	Purwa ...	85,391	8,813	10.77	792	2.24	332	·94	27,641	78.05	2,821	7.97	
	Maorawan ...	50,830	2,645	4.43	2,975	4.80	224	·37	45,918	76.75	8,168	13.65	
	Asoha ...	15,409	1,470	9.51	106	1.07	66	·43	12,153	7.58	1,611	10.41	
	Bbagwantnagar ...	12,975	2,874	22.15	208	1.60	188	1.45	7,944	60.44	1,864	14.86	
	Omudia Khera ...	20,644	4,372	21.18	143	·69	147	·71	18,705	66.36	2,277	11.03	
	Panhan ...	5,531	660	11.32	121	2.07	103	1.77	4,134	70.90	813	18.94	
	Bihar ...	7,793	513	6.58	727	9.33	174	2.23	5,286	67.80	1,096	14.00	
	Patan ...	2,634	138	4.87	316	11.15	69	2.44	1,889	60.62	423	14.92	
	Magrayer ...	7,222	1,414	19.57	157	2.17	113	1.57	4,712	65.25	826	11.44	
	Ghatahpur ...	7,399	1,471	19.88	64	·86	184	2.49	4,499	60.81	1,181	15.98	
	Total	...	175,391	19,370	11.04	5,569	3.18	1,600	·91	127,780	72.85	21,080	12.02
Mohan ...	Mohan Auras ...	68,332	11,540	17.06	1,549	2.27	734	1.07	48,451	70.94	6,032	8.83	
	Gorinda Parsandau ...	15,424	2,589	17.29	376	2.44	18	·11	11,053	71.66	1,388	9.00	
	Jhalotar Ajagain ...	35,761	8,618	24.89	361	1.01	74	·21	24,564	68.60	2,144	6.00	
	Asiwan Nasuhbad ...	38,378	7,129	18.34	790	2.03	400	1.03	27,663	71.15	2,896	7.45	
	Total	...	158,399	29,876	18.86	3,076	1.94	1,223	·77	111,761	70.56	12,460	7.87
Total of the District ...		557,152	88,813	1513	14,115	2.40	4,856	·83	422,723	72.00	53,645	9.64	

Proprietors hold 15 per cent. of the assessed area and under-proprietors 2½ per cent. Nearly 10 per cent. is classed as "other land" being land free of rent or grain-rented or held at nominal rates. Only 4,856 acres are held by tenants with a right of occupancy, leaving a balance of 72 per cent. held by ordinary tenants paying cash rates. The average holding of ordinary tenants is thus 2.08 acres, but this is below the actual figure as many tenants hold in two or more villages and many more in two or more patti's of the same mahal, and these cannot be allowed for in the statistics. The figures in Appendix XIII show that there is just over one acre of cultivated land per head of the agricultural population, or 6½ acres for a family of six.

18. The caste of tenants is shown in the following statement:—

Pargana.		Bráhman.		Thákur.		Káchhi.		Kurni.		Loth.		Others.		Total.	
Area.	Rate.	Revenue.	Rate.	Revenue.	Rate.	Revenue.	Rate.	Revenue.	Rate.	Revenue.	Rate.	Revenue.	Rate.	Revenue.	Rate.
Umao	2,361	13,725	5.81	1,552	7,426	4.78	723	7,113	9.84	3.50	4.547	5.68	7,302	4.9337	6.21
Sikandarpur	2,380	12,676	4.91	2,486	12,478	5.02	395	3,618	8.98	151	740	4.90	11,149	4.61	17,084
Pariar	573	2,607	4.55	1,089	5,604	5.15	391	2,336	7.51	1,241	6,307	6.05	4,078	21,359	5.21
Harba	11,831	64,632	5.47	6,629	34,340	5.18	1,255	8,957	7.14	1,317	7,380	7.12	7,370	13,422	4.81
Total	17,345	93,696	5.40	11,755	59,848	5.09	2,764	22,554	8.16	1,472	10,134	6.88	15,790	90,465	5.73
Sáspur	5,227	26,441	5.06	3,242	13,082	4.31	1,313	11,611	8.84	810	5,442	6.72	2,901	14,863	5.13
Bangar Mau	4,533	23,984	5.21	4,369	18,170	4.17	2,373	13,333	5.58	2,416	15,680	6.49	3,415	31,875	4.46
Fatchpur Chaurasi	4,327	14,822	3.45	1,888	6,991	3.70	4,176	5,633	3.66	2,303	6,219	1,003	4,010	11,188	4.01
Total	14,187	65,245	4.60	9,490	31,143	4.12	4,428	29,020	6.55	3,592	23,225	6.52	4,452	21,303	4.79
Porwa	5,452	33,301	6.12	2,144	11,565	5.39	980	9,329	9.52	2,340	20,604	8.81	4,826	25,356	5.87
Maurawan	6,603	39,940	6.05	4,423	2,863	6.77	7,486	41,315	5.52	1,934	18,615	9.57	7,391	45,774	6.19
Asba	2,139	12,115	5.66	1,606	2,960	4.96	775	5,647	7.29	242	3,72	1,106	6,663	5.48	12,532
Bhagwantnagar	1,618	12,177	7.53	1,085	7,749	7.14	121	1,632	13.57	557	5,054	9.07	975	6,912	7.12
Dandia Khera	2,612	16,056	6.09	2,319	13,136	5.48	332	3,477	10.47	1,704	12,850	7.54	353	20,653	5.85
Patban	587	3,985	6.79	302	2,013	6.67	246	3,067	12.43	322	1,900	5.90	692	5,442	7.86
Bilar	1,029	6,298	6.12	817	5,055	6.19	96	1,006	10.48	...	...	1,281	8,442	6.53	2,033
Patan	312	2,525	7.39	239	1,519	6.36	...	1,165	12.39	429	10.22	175	1,912	6.81	763
Magrayar	1,310	9,944	7.31	364	2,591	7.12	94	1,665	12.39	642	8,224	7.95	6,478	8,11	1,453
Ghútampur	1,608	7,011	4.36	553	3,122	5.65	56	585	10.45	714	6,302	8.83	100	530	5.30
Total	23,380	1,43,446	6.14	9,332	57,573	5.80	10,186	67,223	6.60	8,707	75,177	8.63	17,705	11,309	6.29
Mohán Auras	4,530	25,122	5.55	4,157	20,054	4.82	3,395	30,709	9.05	557	3,464	6.22	4,770	10,803	6.10
Gorinda Parsaudan	1,671	8,895	5.66	1,118	5,963	5.34	450	3,428	7.14	108	730	6.76	2,102	12,842	6.11
Jhalat Arjain	3,639	22,311	6.03	4,176	24,212	5.80	1,260	12,552	9.96	43	308	7.16	5,076	30,811	6.01
Asiwan Rasulabad	3,071	18,051	5.88	3,181	18,102	5.69	1,119	9,492	8.48	138	1,165	8.37	1,826	10,385	6.69
Total	12,871	74,379	5.78	12,632	68,334	5.41	6,254	56,181	8.98	846	5,057	6.69	10,768	64,841	6.02
Total of the District,	67,783	3,76,772	5.56	43,806	2,24,898	5.13	23,632	1,74,978	7.40	14,617	1,14,393	7.83	48,721	2,87,918	5.91

Total 24,53,435 5.80

6,81,259 6.10

4,82,723 5.69

2,41,611 5.91

2,87,918 5.91

48,721 5.91

1,14,393 5.91

4,11,867 6.02

68,330 6.02

10,768 6.02

64,841 6.02

10,508 6.02

1,11,309 6.02

17,705 6.02

8,707 6.02

10,186 6.02

57,573 6.02

9,332 6.02

4,157 6.02

25,122 6.02

8,895 6.02

1,671 6.02

3,639 6.02

3,071 6.02

12,871 6.02

67,783 6.02

Total 24,53,435 5.80

Brahmans held 16 per cent. and Thákurs over 10 per cent., so that the classes generally considered to be bad cultivators hold more than a quarter of the tenants' area. On the other hand Kachhis, Kurmis, and Lódhás, who are recognised as specially good tenants, hold just over one-fifth of the total, leaving more than one-half (53 per cent.) in possession of Ahírs, Pásis, Chamárs, and the other castes of ordinary skill. The figures in this statement showing the rent-rates are of special interest. The rent-rate of the whole district is Rs. 5.80. It is highest in the Purwa tahsíl with Rs. 6.29, the Baiswára parganas showing in some cases rates over Rs. 7. In Safipur, on the other hand, the rate is only Rs. 4.96, a fact due to the large proportion of *Tardí* land in this tahsíl. The rate paid by good cultivators is Rs. 6.63 while the high caste rate is Rs. 5.89 and that of all except high caste tenants is Rs. 5.95. The higher castes thus pay 90.5 per cent. of the full rental as compared with all other tenants; but the amount of difference is by no means uniform, the rate varying from 75.3 per cent. in Fatehpur Chaurási to 98.3 per cent. in Bangarmau, while in Manrawan the high caste rate is 2.5 per cent. above the full rental of ordinary tenants. The variation does not follow any geographical order as a reference to the map will show, nor does it follow any law that I can discover. The importance of these figures will appear in the account of correction of the rent-rolls given in Chapter IV.

19. The degree of security of tenure attained by the cultivating body may next be considered. As has been said, only 4,856 acres, or less than 1 per cent. of the assessed area, are held by tenants with a right of occupancy, and an increase in this proportion is not desirable since it means (with a few unimportant exceptions) an increased loss of proprietary rights. The tenant is now protected for a term of seven years and ejection has been since 1886 discouraged by the imposition of high court-fees. The average number of notices of ejection issued in the years from 1868 to 1886 was about 13,500, but since that year the average has fallen to 440. It is well known that prior to the passing of the Rent Act of 1886 ejection notices were largely used to secure enhancements of rent for which a separate procedure is now provided, and it might have been expected that the decrease in ejection would have coincided in point of time with a large issue of enhancement notices. This is not the case, only nine such notices having been issued in the district since the Act came into force. There is, however, another reason why the ejection figures under the old law cannot be compared with those of the past seven years: ejection by process of law has been made difficult and expensive, the courts have uniformly interpreted the law in the sense most favourable to the tenant, and technicalities have been insisted on against the landlord as in no other branch of the rent law. The consequence has been that landlords have fallen back on the prestige of their position and have enhanced rent and ejected tenants without any reference to the provisions of the law. This is a statement which cannot, from the nature of the case, be established by figures; but it accords with the common experience of Oudh officers as summarized in successive Administration Reports. My own experience gained in my tours through the district is that the small proprietor ejects and enhances just as he pleases and the tenant hardly ever thinks of complaining. Men of more wealth and legal knowledge compel the tenants to file notices of relinquishment or make nominal alterations in the area of the holding or evade the law in numerous other ways. Large allowances then must be made before assuming that security of tenure has been increased by the Rent Act in the proportion indicated by the figures for ejections; still it may be said that the protection of the tenant is considerably greater than in former times, though this result has been obtained at the cost of some discredit to the law.

20. It is hardly necessary to enter into a detailed description of the prevailing system of agriculture which is that common to the surrounding districts. The crop statement (printed as Appendix III) shows that the cultivated area is occupied about equally by spring and autumn crops. About 20 per cent is cropped twice in the year: some proportion of this represents the rice lands on which a second crop of grain or peas is often taken; the rest represents the best land which, with a full supply of water and manure, appears to produce two crops a year for a considerable period.

without any signs of exhaustion. This subject is discussed in paragraph 30. The supply of manure is derived from the ordinary village refuse heap except on lands held by Kachhis and Kurmis where the manure is often carefully prepared from the materials available with every possible economy. Liquid manure is, however, generally wasted. In the neighbourhood of those towns in which a system of scavenging has been introduced there is no difficulty in disposing of the night-soil and refuse which are readily brought by the cultivators, and on the whole it may be said that the demand exceeds the supply. Artificial manures are unknown. The supply of water is of still greater importance and here the condition of the district as a whole is fairly satisfactory. The riverside lands generally retain moisture sufficient to produce good spring crops without irrigation: on the uplands the large number of lakes and swamps and the evenness of their distribution provide a supply for a large proportion of the cultivated area: a certain amount of water is obtained from the Sai and smaller streams, and where surface water is not available wells are readily made. In most parts of the district the cost of these is nominal as masonry work is unnecessary, but there are considerable tracts (which have increased during the last few years) where it is necessary to line the wells throughout with masonry. The extension of these tracts is probably temporary and due to the excessive rainfall of the last few years and the injurious effect on the cultivators is greatly lessened by the simultaneous extension of the lakes and swamps, giving a largely increased supply of surface water. Wells are ordinarily worked by bullock-run, though in cases where the well is not deep many cultivators prefer to substitute labourers for bullocks as being more efficient. Where water is close to the surface the ordinary form of lever lift is in general use. As has been already remarked small holdings are the rule and most of the labour is supplied by the cultivator's family. There is one plough and a pair of bullocks to 6½ acres of cultivated land, the figures showing that the cultivation is not so close as in the more eastern districts. The tendency of cultivators to leave the main village and live close to their holdings is in operation, but not apparently to so great an extent as in the neighbouring district of Rae Bareli. There are on the average three sites to a village and many land-owners invest small amounts of capital in founding hamlets hoping to be repaid by the rise of rents and the extension of cultivation in their vicinity. No other points in the agriculture of the district call for special notice.

सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II. FISCAL HISTORY.

21. The settlement which forms the subject of this report is the third that has taken place since the annexation of Oudh. A summary settlement was effected in 1858-59 based on information supplied by the kanungoes and on papers found in the office of the King's Revenue Department, and the demand was fixed at Rs. 11,76,185. A regular settlement was taken in hand and completed between 1862 and 1867, the final sanction of the Government of India being given in 1869. The amount of revenue assessed was Rs. 13,30,025; while the corresponding figure at the date on which the settlement expired was Rs. 12,84,126. The alterations made are shown in the following table:—

		Rs.
Revenue assessed	...	13,30,025
<i>Deduct</i> (1.) Cesses	...	32,265
(2.) Reduction of 10 per cent. given to certain loyal talukdars	...	10,499
(3.) Remission on land acquired for public purposes	...	2,110
(4.) Reductions of revenue on over-assessed village	...	3,430
(5.) Nominal revenue on revenue-free grants	...	1,999
(6.) Revenue on mahals which have suffered from dilution	...	769
(7.) Net adjustment of small sums between revenue and cesses	...	3
	Total ...	<u>51,075</u>
<i>Add</i>		
(8.) Revenue on resumed revenue-free grants	...	3,974
(9.) Revenue enhanced on waste land grants	...	1,020
(10.) Revenue from land abandoned by Public Departments	...	136
(11.) Resumption of an allowance for loyalty on an exchange with a village in the Rae Bareli district	...	46
	Total ...	<u>5,176</u>
Revenue now on the roll	...	<u>12,84,126</u>

The following notes sufficiently explain the entries in this table. Revenue and cesses were not at first separately determined, and when the distribution was made some small adjustments were necessary to avoid fractions, the net result being a reduction of three rupces in the revenue. This accounts for items (1) and (7). The allowance to certain talúqdárs was granted in recognition of their loyalty during the mutiny and was combined with a grant of permanent settlement as will be mentioned later on. The reduction of revenue on over-assessed villages was sanctioned in 1874; the villages concerned are situated in the Taráí area and had suffered severely from a cycle of wet years, similar to that which has lately caused so much deterioration in the same tract. Rupees 769 had to be remitted on account of maháls which had been washed away by the Ganges. The only other item calling for remark is the last on the list: the village of Lálganj was granted to a loyal talúqdár with the usual deduction of 10 per. cent; he was afterwards permitted to exchange it for a village in the Rae Bareli district and the allowance was then resumed. The existing revenue just before settlement gave an average rate of Rs. 2.38 per acre cultivated at last settlement.

22. That the expiring settlement was moderate is shown by the small amount of reductions found to be necessary. In ordinary years the revenue has been realized in full without any difficulty, and severe processes have been employed only in exceptional cases. It would be useless to give the figures for minor processes, such as writs of demand and attachment of movable property, for an examination of the past records shows that the extent to which resort was had to such measures depended almost entirely on the idiosyncrasies of the Tahsildárs. The traditions of the district administration are opposed to the use of such processes, and the landowners are unaccustomed to them; until late years the universal method of recovery has been a visit by a messenger or some higher official of the tahsíl, and even now the landowners expect something of the kind. Figures for these minor processes are therefore simply misleading, but the record of severe measures such as annulment of settlement or sale of immoveable property is not open to the same objections. It appears that during the course of the expiring settlement, attachment of immoveable property was made in 137 cases; in four cases temporary transfer of a share was sanctioned while in nine cases the settlement was annulled. In no case was land sold for arrears of revenue. Of the attachments 54 took place in 1871-72 and 27 in 1879-80; these high figures being apparently due to successive bad harvests. Apart from these two years the revenue has been realized as a matter of course.

23. The revenue is collected through four tahsils of unequal size, Purwa having both the largest area and the largest demand. There are twenty-one parganas, but the distinction is of no practical importance except as affording a convenient basis for distributing the work of the kanúngoes. A suggestion was at one time made that the smaller parganas should be amalgamated, but no steps were taken to carry it out apparently under the idea that there was no sufficient reason for the change. There are now 1,702* villages settled for thirty years, divided into 2,784 maláls: the corresponding number at the last settlement was 1,711. In addition to these there are 83 mabáls and 29 *katri*s held on a five-years' settlement under the alluvion rules. In 125 maháls the settlement has been made permanent as a reward for the loyalty of the proprietors, and in 111 of these a reduction of the 10 per cent. was given for the same reason; six of these maháls are, however, treated under the alluvion rules for permanently-settled villages. There are eleven villages held free of revenue, and 22 plots are held on similar terms: the corresponding numbers at the last settlement were 12 and 42, while further resumptions have been made since the records were prepared. Government is proprietor of 4,090 acres, of which 468 are *nazúl*, 363 acres have been acquired for an artillery range (now abandoned), and 106 acres represent the canal. Appendix I contains lists of the alluvial maháls (showing the charges which have been made), the revenue-free grants, and the permanently-settled villages. The Settlement

* Of these 1,629 are separately mapped and 73 are *dakhli* villages.

Officer has taken no action under the alluvial rules, except to demarcate alluvial mahals where necessary: no settlement statistics have been prepared for these mahals, and the quinquennial reassessments have been carried out in regular order by the district staff.

CHAPTER III.

COMPARISON OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

24. The figures given in Appendix II supply materials for a comparison of the past and present condition of the district from an agricultural point of view. The more important facts are brought together in a convenient form below:—

Tahsil.	Period.	Barren.		Culturable.		Cultivated.		Dry.		Irrigated.		Well-irrigated.		Total.
		Area.	Percentage on total area.	Area.	Percentage on total area.	Area.	Percentage on total area.	Area.	Percentage on total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage on total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage on total irrigated area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		
Unaо ...	Former ...	49,676	23.66	57,630	27.68	100,895	48.46	45,310	44.91	55,585	55.09	53,106	95.54	208,201
	Present ...	42,256	20.30	56,008	26.91	109,880	52.79	68,361	62.21	41,528	37.79	23,909	57.57	208,148
Safipur ...	Former ...	37,730	16.83	55,630	24.84	130,759	59.33	74,473	56.95	56,286	43.05	32,547	57.82	224,178
	Present ...	38,880	16.13	56,388	25.19	138,609	56.68	93,909	70.29	39,700	29.71	23,381	58.90	223,877
Purwa ...	Former ...	79,400	23.03	106,739	30.97	158,628	46.00	67,043	42.27	91,580	57.78	76,133	83.13	344,792
	Present ...	74,756	21.65	106,323	29.06	170,166	49.29	89,624	52.67	80,542	47.33	37,636	46.73	345,245
Mohan ...	Former ...	63,709	22.83	66,905	23.97	148,484	53.20	78,869	49.75	74,015	50.25	18,330	24.57	279,098
	Present ...	64,843	23.22	60,671	21.73	153,718	55.05	84,380	54.69	69,338	45.11	19,366	27.93	279,232
Total ...	Former ...	230,515	21.83	286,933	27.17	538,761	51.00	260,695	48.89	278,066	51.61	180,122	64.78	1,056,269
	Present ...	215,735	20.42	278,385	25.88	567,382	53.70	336,274	59.27	231,108	40.73	104,201	45.13	1,056,502

At last settlement nearly 22 per cent. of the total area was barren and 27 per cent. classed as culturable but not cultivated, while 51 per cent. was actually under cultivation. The barren area is now 20.5 per cent. and the culturable 25.8 while the cultivated area is 53.7. It should be noticed that the barren area includes *nazul* land and small revenue-free holdings not forming a separate mahal. It thus includes 1,598 acres cultivated, but not liable to assessment. Apart from this the total of barren land is made up of 21,752 acres occupied by village sites, 48,864 acres covered by water and 142,708 acres otherwise barren. The area occupied by village sites has as is natural increased, but the increase is less than 9 per cent. The area covered by water has decreased by 6,469 acres the decrease being common to all tahsils but greatest in Safipur. The main reason of this appears to be the change in the bed of the Ganges which has of late years flowed close to Cawnpore, and thereby diminished the number and extent of swamps and side channels on the Unaо side of the river. Land classed as "otherwise barren" shows a net decrease of nearly 10,000 acres. Some of this has been planted with groves and some has been cultivated, but a large proportion of the decrease is accounted for by unsuccessful attempts at cultivation, the land being now recorded as old fallow. The land now entered as barren consists chiefly of *usar* plains, which, as has been remarked in a former chapter are a prominent feature of the district. In some parts and especially in the central and eastern parganas, these plains are covered by *reh* to a depth of several inches. So far as I can learn, no regular attempt has been made to reclaim the *usar* land by special measures; what reclamation has taken place has been the work of isolated cultivators who have picked out from the *usar* such portions of land as appeared fit for tillage or for the growth of trees.

25. The culturable area is made up of 68,547 acres of groves, 152,022 acres classed as culturable waste, and 52,816 acres fallow. Groves show an increase of

5.5 per cent. and now cover nearly 6.5 per cent. of the total area of the district. The small increase shown is the result of two opposing tendencies. Increase is favoured by the universal desire to possess this form of property: according to the custom of the district, once a cultivator has obtained a grove he is entitled to retain it free of all rent so long as he remains in the village, and has power to mortgage or sell his rights to the trees and to occupy the soil. The landlord retains the right of ownership in the soil but can exercise it only when the trees of the grove have been cut down or the tenant has absconded. The high value placed on these rights by the tenants was clearly demonstrated by the enormous number of cases concerning the entry of groves brought during the settlement, and the keenness with which they were contested. Small landowners are equally fond of having a grove, and very many new groves have been planted by these classes. On the other hand large areas of the best land which at last settlement were occupied by groves have been brought under cultivation, especially in the neighbourhood of populous places occupied by large proprietary bodies, where the competition for land has made it more profitable to cut down the trees and let the land to tenants. In this way the groves near towns such as Aswan, Mohan or Neotani have been almost entirely brought under the plough.

26. The area classed as culturable waste shows a decrease of over 28 per cent. Part of this is due to extended cultivation (some of which has not continued) and part to new groves while some land hitherto classed as culturable has been recorded as barren. I am not sure that this transfer was carried as far as it should: much of the land still classed as culturable looks to me, I confess, almost hopeless, though it may be possible to get a paying crop off it in the event of a further rise in prices. There is, however, a large extent of really culturable land in the Tarai tract; hitherto it has not been brought under the plough owing to the danger from floods and the want of cultivators. Residence in these tracts is not generally liked as they are unhealthy and inconvenient of access, and most of the cultivation is in the hands of castes such as Kewats and Mallas, who naturally keep near the river. It seems probable that if population continues to increase and new industries do not spring up this land may in time come under cultivation. Apart from this there is little room for any profitable extension in the district.

27. The area classed as fallow has greatly increased. One reason of this is a difference in classification; at last settlement practically no old fallow was recorded while now 27,768 acres are classed under this head. Most of this can hardly be called culturable: it is land which has been abandoned because it did not yield a profitable return and is not likely to be again cultivated. New fallow has increased from 8,630 to 25,048 acres. There must always be a certain amount of new fallow and most of the increase shown is due to the cycle of wet seasons to which allusion has already been made, and which has prevented the cultivation of low-lying lands. With a return to the normal rainfall most of this will probably again come under cultivation.

28. The cultivated area has increased by 5.31 per cent., comparing the years of settlement, while if instead of the single year the average of the previous five years be taken the increase is over eight per cent. The cause of this divergence is to be found partly in land being purposely left out of cultivation to escape assessment and partly to the exceptionally wet season which prevailed while the present settlement was carried out.

29. Of the cultivated area 40.73 per cent. is shown as irrigated against 59.27 dry. At last settlement 51.61 was classed as irrigated, but the apparent decrease is due to a difference in the method of preparing the statistics. So far as I can learn the "irrigated area" of the old records is really the area which in the opinion of the Amín should occasionally receive irrigation; the present figures show the area actually irrigated in the year of verification. A suggestion was made that the system followed in Balandshahr should be adopted and the irrigable area ascertained by comparison of the village

papers of successive years; but as preparation of the records was far advanced before the receipt of this suggestion, it was apparently thought better to complete the statistics on a uniform system. The figures are, however, sufficiently precise to show that the water-supply is adequate in ordinary years. Putting aside the best land which is highly manured and yields two crops in each year the prevailing rotation of crops only requires irrigation once in two years. If all land was under this rotation a figure of 50 per cent. would indicate an adequate water-supply. But there are large areas which are not irrigated in the Ganges valley where the soil retains its moisture long enough to give good spring crops and for practical purposes the extensive areas of rice land must be placed on the same footing. As a matter of fact rice is very frequently irrigated, but it has not been the custom in the district to record this fact and all land bearing rice only has been classed as dry. Allowing for these two classes of land it will be seen that throughout the district the water-supply is sufficient except in single villages or small groups, where owing to a sandy sub-soil or some similar cause water is hard to procure. The number of these villages is not, however, great.

In considering the security of the district in this respect it is important to examine the sources of irrigation; wells are the surest method of protection, as tanks and rivers supply least water just when most is needed. It will be seen that of the total irrigated area 45.13 per cent. is supplied from wells, the balance from tanks and rivers; while at last settlement the percentage was 64.78. The falling off is due partly to errors in the old record, and partly to the series of wet seasons to which reference has already been made, and which appear to have had a three-fold effect. In the first place artificial irrigation is rendered in some cases unnecessary; in the second place, the level of the tanks and rivers is raised so that more land can be profitably irrigated from these sources; and in the third place, the rise in the water level causes unprotected earthen wells to collapse. The difference in the figures is therefore accidental and does not give rise to the inference that in years of drought the district is protected to a less extent than was formerly the case. The opposite is in fact true: at last settlement there were 3,992 masonry wells in existence while 8,068 have been constructed in the interval, so that there are 12,060 wells in the district, and there has been a substantial advance in this important matter. In addition to the masonry wells it is certain that in the event of a dry season temporary wells could be successfully made in those tracts where the water level is at present too high: on the whole it may be said that the water-supply of the district is adequate in ordinary years, but that the construction of more masonry wells is very desirable in order to provide against the recurrence of years of deficient rainfall.

30. The statement printed as Appendix III shows the area occupied by the principal crops. The area occupied by *kharif* has increased more rapidly than the *rabi* and the two harvests are now obtained on practically equal areas. The table given below shows the proportion of the harvest occupied by each principal crop.

Period.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Wheat alone	Wheat in combination	Barley	Gram and peas	Tobacco	Miscellaneous	Cotton	Rice	Maize	Jas	Vaja	Sugarcane	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Last settlement	28.03	12.82	44.68	10.97	0.36	3.14	2.86	15.50	1.13	27.27	28.72	3.71	20.81
Average of five years previous to settlement.	19.59	11.89	46.23	17.28	0.25	4.86	7.90	26.63	9.94	19.56	18.29	3.81	13.78
Year of settlement.	19.26	10.77	45.75	20.57	0.22	3.43	5.01	29.70	8.00	23.15	19.10	4.75	10.29

At last settlement the double-cropped area was returned at only 10,969 acres, while on the average of the five years previous to settlement the area was 1,37,567 acres, or about one-fourth of the total cultivated area of the district. To some extent the large increase shown is probably due to the imperfect record at last settlement, but making every deduction for this the fact remains that the double-cropped area has largely increased. Connected with this increase is the extension in the cultivation of maize and pulses and the decrease in wheat. The tendency is to diminish the area under wheat substituting for that crop maize followed by pulses, or millets or cotton sown together with *arhar* : the latter crop being harvested in the spring its sowing is practically equivalent to double-cropping. The immediate result of this change of system is to give a double outturn, but the system is generally condemned as tending to exhaust the soil. I question, however, whether there is reason to believe that such is the case : if the soil is being impoverished it is almost certainly due to the extraction of nitrogen, the deficiency of which is the most unfavourable feature of the soils of Northern India. Now it is a well-known fact that certain leguminous plants are enabled to obtain nitrogen from the air and therefore their cultivation tends if anything to enrich rather than deprive the soil of this element. It will be noticed that in the system of double-cropping carried on in this district some form of pulse enters into almost every combination, gram or peas being most generally sown (whether alone or mixed with barley) as the spring crop and *arhar* being commonly sown with cotton or millets. These pulses—gram, peas, and *arhar*—are closely allied to the leguminous plants whose power of assimilating atmospheric nitrogen has been established, and though the power of Indian pulses to act in a similar way has not been experimentally proved it is at least highly probable (compare paragraph 60 of Dr. J. A. Voelcker's Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture). If these pulses do in fact assimilate atmospheric nitrogen, there can be no doubt that the new system is more economical than the continued growth of wheat, and in any case there are at present no sufficient grounds for condemning it as exhausting the soil. In this connection I may give the following extract from a letter which Dr. J. W. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, has kindly permitted me to make use of : " I do not know of any one who has made definite experiments with either gram or *arhar*, but so far as experiments have been with plants of the same natural order, they show conclusively that the *leguminosae* do assimilate atmospheric nitrogen, and one would naturally expect to find that these crops do likewise. It is a fact that the soils of India are very much in need of nitrogen or I should say that the amount they contain is extremely small when compared with European soils. Consequently I should not hesitate to express the opinion that cotton with *arhar* or maize followed by gram would not exhaust the soil more than wheat, and it may be that it is more economical cropping than the latter."

31. It will be seen that nearly all the variations in the relative importance of the principal crops are connected with the extension of double-cropping : the extension of the area under rice has, however, a different origin, being due to the breaking up of poorer land which is fit for this crop only. Of the less important crops tobacco shows a slight decrease and sugarcane a tendency to increase. The crops grouped together as "miscellaneous" show a distinct decrease due to the smaller area under small millets in the kharif. The miscellaneous rabi crops show little advance : by far the most important of these is poppy, and it is to be regretted that the figures for it are not procurable separately. The Opium Department have kindly furnished me with the figures from the year 1880-81, the earliest available. From these it appears that on the average 3,873 acres are sown in a year, the figures varying from 3,152 in 1888-89 to 5,062 in 1884-85. In 1888-89 cultivation of the poppy was prohibited in the Baiswára parganas, Pariar, Sikandarpur, and Harha. In the last three cultivation was resumed in the succeeding year, but in Baiswára the prohibition is still in force : as the cultivation in this tract amounted to about one hundred acres only, it cannot have suffered much by the prohibition. Taking the district as a whole it is satisfactory to observe that no real tendency to a decrease can be traced in the years for which the

figures are available, while the recent rise in the price paid to cultivators has brought the area occupied by the crop up to close on 5,000 acres.

32. I turn now to a comparison of the former and present recorded rent-rolls, as printed in Appendices IV and V. The distribution of the assessed area is shown below:—

Period.	Proprietors' cultivation.	Under-proprietors' cultivation.	Occupancy tenants.	Rent-free and favoured tenures.	Cash-paying tenants.	Grain-paying.
Last Settlement ...	13.95	2.51	.19	5.94	76.69	0.72
Present Settlement ...	15.18	2.40	0.88	7.77	72.00	1.87

It will be seen that 72 per cent. of the total area is held by ordinary tenants paying full cash rents. The distribution has in fact varied remarkably little in the last thirty years remembering that at last settlement tenants at favoured rates were included in ordinary tenants while in the present statistics they are classed with holders of land free of rent. The extension of grain-rented lands is mainly due to the cultivation of very inferior rice land which is most conveniently held under this system. There were a few instances of good land being put under this heading for settlement purposes but the area affected was unimportant. The proportion of land held by proprietors has naturally increased with the extension of the proprietary body; while that held by under-proprietors has declined. The explanation of the latter fact is that the tenure is the creation of the last settlement and cannot now be extended while the area held under it tends to decrease as over-proprietors buy up the subordinate rights. Part of the decrease is, however, due to a change in the method of recording certain tenures. There is a small increase in the proportion held by tenants with a right of occupancy, but the total area under this head is only 4,856 acres. The area held free of rent also shows a small increase which is hardly capable of explanation; the favoured tenures as already explained appear now for the first time. They consist for the most part of land held by relatives of the proprietors, the record being frequently a dishonest subterfuge on the part of the *lambardar* who by putting his relatives in possession of good land at nominal rates hopes to enjoy the full produce without giving the other sharers their due proportion of profits.

33. The appendices referred to in the last paragraph show rents for all classes of land (except that held free of rent). Many of these figures do not represent a true rent, for example the rent fixed on proprietors' cultivation; while that on under-proprietors was fixed thirty years ago. For assessment purposes, therefore, attention must be confined to the rents of tenants holding at full rates or with a right of occupancy. At last settlement the cash tenants' rental was Rs. 17,82,011, giving a rate of Rs. 4.31 per acre. This rate has now risen to Rs. 5.76, that is, an increase of 33.8 per cent. The rent-rate shown in Appendix V is 5.80; it is reduced to 5.76 by including for purposes of comparison the favoured tenures which were not recorded separately at last settlement. It is noticeable that the increase in Unaо tahsil is only 14.46 per cent.; this is mainly due to the fact that this part of the district was at the time of the last settlement more fully developed than the other tahsils. The pargana figures suggest in some cases that the rate of increase is retarded by the *Tarai* lands; but this is not the true cause, for Safipur tahsil with a larger proportion of *Tarai* lands shows an increase of 34.33 per cent. The rate on occupancy holdings is only Rs. 4.12 so that this class of tenants are favoured to a greater extent than is legally required, the more so that their land is generally some of the best in the village.

34. It is important to see to what extent these rents are collected. The aggregate figures in Appendix IV must for this purpose be left out of account as they are utterly misleading. That appendix is compiled from the village statements in which the figures for twelve years were required; but as the record of collections was not in existence for the whole of that period the totals are of no value, the amount collected

being for a less number of years than the amount shown as demand. Another disturbing cause is to be found in the numerous partitions carried out during the period of twelve years: in such cases the number of years for which figures are given may vary from one to twelve. The following statement gives the best figures that are to be had :—

Tablel.	Pargana.	Total Number of mahals.	Number of mahals for which figures are available.	Average demand.	Average collections.	Number of years on which the average is struck.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unaо ... {	Unaо	60	49	83,919	77,887	8
	Sikandarpur	73	29	46,052	41,905	8
	Parian	22	10	17,942	16,984	8
	Harba	227	164	2,57,747	2,50,724	6
	Total	382	236	4,05,660	3,87,500	
Safipur ... {	Safipur	284	101	1,40,143	1,30,394	9
	Bangarmur	256	118	1,77,984	1,67,361	9
	Fatehpur Chaurasi	116	65	78,823	69,340	9
	Total	656	284	3,91,960	3,67,095	
Purwa ... {	Purwa	219	70	1,13,240	1,10,152	7
	Maurawan	186	101	2,43,384	2,36,151	7
	Asola	59	35	54,715	52,183	7
	Bhagwantnagar	121	33	35,181	31,927	9
	Daundia Khera	187	74	69,199	62,881	9
	Panban	41	17	21,111	20,060	9
	Bibar	39	23	31,138	29,534	9
	Patan	20	13	11,287	10,919	9
	Magnayor	46	28	33,152	30,602	9
	Ghatampur	66	21	23,092	20,819	9
	Total	934	415	6,35,499	6,05,228	
	Mohan ... {	367	169	2,30,995	2,11,152	10
	Gorinda Parsandian,	131	61	45,631	44,604	7
	Jhalotar Ajgain ...	140	91	1,26,456	1,11,123	7
	Asiwan Rasulabad;	174	106	1,27,123	1,21,357	8
	Total	812	427	5,30,205	4,88,236	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,784	1,362	19,63,314	18,48,059	...

This statement has been compiled by omitting all mahals in which the serial record of collections was broken, and in the remainder taking the figures for collection and demand for the same number of years, the number being shown in column 7. This number differs in different parganas according to the year for which statistics were prepared as the systematic record of these figures in the rent-rolls was introduced only about ten years ago. The table may be taken as affording a true indication of the extent to which rents are collected, as it embraces about half the district. The figures for

each year as taken include arrears ; it would be almost impossible to separate the figures for collections of arrears from those for the present demand and it is not necessary to do so as the arrears of previous years, collected in the first years of the series taken are probably on the whole just balanced by arrears remaining uncollected in the last year but likely to be collected in future. It may be taken therefore that about 6 per cent. of the rental demand remains uncollected. The highest percentage is in Jhalotar Ajgain, a fact of which I can offer no explanation. The high figures in Sikandarpur, Daundia Khera, and Mohan are due to the contraction of cultivation consequent on continued wet seasons, the demand having remained on the rent-roll, but not being collected when the land could not be cultivated. Assuming that these figures represent the normal amount of collections the collection rate is now Rs. 5.32 per acre (*i.e.*, 5.87 per cent. below the demand rate).

35. The difference in rent rates between talúqdári and coparcenary estates is striking ; the figures for each pargana are contained in Appendix VI printed under the instructions of the Settlement Commissioner. On the average of the whole district, tenants in coparcenary estates pay at the rate of Rs. 6.25 an acre, while in talúqdári estates the corresponding figure is Rs. 5.65. Looking at the figures for each pargana it appears that the talúqdári rate is higher in six parganas out of twenty-one. Four of these are in Purwa tahsíl ; of these the area in Ghátampur is too small to give a rent-rate comparable to the other parganas, while in Panhan, Magrair, and Purwa the difference is due to strict management. The same explanation may be given in the case of Fatehpur Chaurási, while in Mohan Auras, two out of the three talúqdári estates are altogether over-rented as I remarked in the assessment report of that pargana. The greatest difference is found in Daundia Khera and is due partly to the talúqdári estates being mostly situated in the Taráí and partly to the easy management of the Morarínau talúqdár. On the whole the figures bear out the conclusion already arrived at during inspection, that the cultivating body is much better off on a large estate with a single proprietor.

36. The rise in rents shown to have taken place is the main source of the enhancement of revenue, and it is important to examine as far as possible into its causes and the probability of its permanence. It may be due to one or more of the following causes : (a) the produce of the land may have increased, thus giving a greater share to landlord and tenant alike ; (b) apart from the variation of the produce its money value may have increased ; and (c) leaving out of consideration the increased produce or increased money value, landlords may have been enabled to appropriate to themselves an increased share of the produce. There are no statistics to show directly whether the produce of the soil has increased or diminished. It is generally said to have diminished but I have been unable to find that this view is anywhere founded on facts, and it would appear to be in great measure the result of that habit of mind which instinctively overlooks the drawbacks of the past and magnifies those of the present. The large extension of the practice of double-cropping has given on the whole a largely-increased produce of which the landlord has received a share, but it is impossible to say how much of the rise in rents is due to the source. Whatever proportion it be, it is probably permanent as there seems little likelihood of the abandonment of double-cropping as a prevailing practice. The question whether the money value of produce has risen necessitates an examination of the history of prices during the period covered by the expiring settlement, and a comparison of these results with the figures showing the rise of rents will afford the only available material for deciding whether the landlords have generally succeeded in appropriating an increased share of the produce as there are as yet no complete statistics of the average produce per acre in the district. The history of prices must therefore next be considered.

37. Unfortunately there are for this district no reliable statistics of the retail prices of agricultural produce, those that exist being very fragmentary and in many cases obviously incorrect. It has been necessary, therefore, to look elsewhere for a more accurate record, and I have come to the conclusion that this may be found in the average of prices for the four surrounding districts of Cawnpore, Lucknow, Hardoi, and

Rae Barieli, the figures for which are on record in the office of the Director of Agriculture. Past records suggest that up to and for a few years after annexation prices ranged rather higher in Una than in the other agricultural districts of Oudh owing to the proximity of Cawnpore and the trade-channel of the Ganges ; provision is made for this difference by taking the average of two rural and two urban districts. The following statement gives the prices for the 34 years commencing with 1861 of the four principal staples, wheat, barley, rice, and jawár, which between them occupy nearly four-fifths of the cultivated area of the district. The prices are shown in seers per rupee—

Year.	Price of wheat.	Price of barley.	Price of rice.	Price of jawár.	Index to purchasing power.
1861	22.00	28.93	16.30	26.16	98.48
1862	29.33	37.16	16.54	37.33	120.86
1863	29.49	40.85	19.18	34.91	123.41
1864	20.42	29.15	14.25	21.06	84.88
1865	16.65	23.57	13.20	20.44	73.86
1866	15.18	21.50	12.59	23.32	72.59
1867	18.33	24.95	14.52	25.60	83.40
1868	19.78	30.13	15.87	27.48	93.26
1869	12.31	17.68	11.14	16.75	57.88
1870	16.93	24.44	13.89	22.94	77.70
1871	24.60	33.79	17.08	28.40	103.87
1872	18.02	23.36	14.41	23.08	78.87
1873	16.38	21.63	13.71	20.94	72.63
1874	17.53	22.43	14.41	21.75	76.12
1875	24.79	33.20	19.40	32.26	109.65
1876	27.76	41.59	18.37	42.25	129.97
1877	16.96	24.91	12.97	26.52	81.36
1878	13.51	18.26	8.60	16.04	56.41
1879	14.57	21.56	12.40	20.71	69.24
1880	18.10	27.20	15.23	25.52	86.05
1881	18.07	26.99	14.79	27.00	86.85
1882	18.09	26.20	15.31	26.44	86.13
1883	18.55	27.93	14.22	28.16	88.86
1884	21.89	30.25	13.44	30.18	95.76
1885	22.80	32.32	15.63	33.25	104.00
1886	19.71	29.87	15.05	28.15	87.78
1887	16.02	22.22	14.05	21.80	74.09
1888	15.89	20.40	13.66	17.81	67.46
1889	16.55	22.06	13.01	21.43	73.05
1890	15.63	19.35	13.03	18.78	67.39
1891	14.60	18.77	12.54	16.14	62.05
1892	14.34	21.28	12.83	23.81	71.76
1893	15.69	23.12	13.72	21.50	74.03
1894	17.37	20.81	15.75	25.19	79.12

The last column in this statement shows the totals of the four preceding columns and appears to me to furnish the best available index to the "agricultural purchasing power" of the rupee for this district. I have endeavoured to arrive at a true index number on which to base exact arguments, but the materials are not to be had and the figures given appear to afford a useful basis for comparison. As, however, the figures for single years are apt to be misleading owing to accidental causes, it is desirable to group them in quinquennial periods. Putting the average for the first period (1861-65) as equal to 100, the relative purchasing power is shown in the following table :—

Period.	Index to purchasing power.	Rise per cent. in prices compared with 1861-65.
1861-65	100	...
1866-70	76.97	29.1
1871-75	88.23	13.3
1876-80	84.61	18.2
1881-85	92.32	8.3
1886-90	73.95	35.2
1891-94 (four years)	71.74	89.4

These figures show that the agricultural purchasing power of the rupee has fallen from 100 to 71.74 during the period covered by the expiring settlement ; or to put the same thing more familiarly, in the first five years 25 seers of grain could be bought

for a rupee, but in the last four years only 18 seers. It will be seen that prices were very high in the period 1866-70—a fact which is due to the scarcity in 1869 when prices touched the highest point recorded with the exception of 1876. Allowing for this exceptional year, it appears that there was a distinct rise of prices commencing about 1864 which maintained itself with the usual amount of fluctuations till 1880. After that year there appears to have been some tendency towards a fall, but in 1887 a marked rise set in which has continued to the present time. It may be noted that the period selected as a standard includes one year of scarcity (1861), so that the rise shown is not exaggerated by comparing it with the average of years of plenty only.

38. There can be little doubt that the rise of prices established in the decade 1861-70 was due to the opening out of the province in the early years of British rule. Communications were extended and protection was afforded to life and property; it thus became possible to trade in security over large areas, and with an increased supply of currency the demand for, and price of, agricultural produce naturally rose. The origin of the second and more marked rise in prices must be sought elsewhere as there is no corresponding development in the period of its occurrence. To a certain extent it is to be found in the excessively wet seasons of the last five or six years, but the main cause is generally held to be connected with the fall in the gold value of silver. The question is one which can hardly be treated adequately within the limits of this report as it would require an examination of statistics for the whole of India or rather for the whole world, and I pass on to the question whether prices are likely to maintain their present level.

39. It seems on the whole probable that the earlier rise in prices has been established permanently, and that the level will never fall to that which prevailed thirty years ago. As to the rise which commenced in 1886-87, there appears to be more room for hesitation as bad seasons are not likely to continue and it is to be hoped that the gold value of silver will rise; there are thus grounds for thinking that whatever be the cause of the second rise in prices it may not be maintained in its entirety. The question now remains, will the rise in rents be maintained? I have shown that such part of it as is derived from the extension of double-cropping and from the earlier rise in prices is most probably permanent, and affords a perfectly safe basis for a long-term enhancement of revenue. It is, however, possible that the rise in prices which has taken place subsequently to 1887 may not be fully maintained, and I have therefore examined the figures for the year 1886-87 to find out what has been the rise in rents since that year. The result is that in that year cash-paying tenants (including favoured tenants) paid Rs. 5.47 against Rs. 4.31 at the last and Rs. 5.76 at the present settlement; that is to say that of the total rise in rents of 33.6 per cent., 26.9 had been established before 1886: and the rise since 1886 is only at the rate of 5.3 per cent. on the rate of that year. As a matter of fact these figures underestimate the early rise; the rent-rolls of the district were systematically taken in hand about 1887-88, and I am informed by the Inspector of kanungoes who was deputed for the purpose that in very many cases the actual rent-rolls was and had been for years in excess of what was recorded, while there were very few instances where the recorded rent-roll was found to be in excess of the actual. If, therefore, we had the true rent-rolls of 1886-87 to examine, they would almost certainly show a considerably higher rate of increase up to that year and a lower rate thereafter and it may be stated that the rise in rents since 1886 has been unimportant. Indeed this might have been foretold as the natural result of the working of the provisions in the Oudh Rent Act which limit enhancement and which came into force just at this critical time: I have remarked in a previous paragraph that these limitations are not everywhere effective but there, can be no doubt that they have been instrumental in materially retarding the rate of enhancement.

40. It would appear therefore that so far as the enhancement of revenue depends on the rise in rents, there is no reason to apprehend that a fall of prices to somewhere near the level prevailing before 1886 would lead to widespread disaster. Comparison

of the figures for rents and prices shows that rents had almost reached their present level before the commencement of the rise in prices which set in about 1886, and therefore it is reasonable to suppose that a return of prices to that level would not necessarily lead to a serious fall in rents. The figure indeed suggest that before the year 1886 the landlord's share of produce was increasing at the expense of the tenant (rents having risen faster than prices) but that since that year the tenant has improved his position and retained most of the benefit of the increased prices now prevailing. It may be noted that this argument is not vitiated by the incorrectness of the rent-roll statistics of 1886 on which it is based as the errors were nearly all in one direction, and that the direction favourable to the argument.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE ASSESSMENT.

41. The present revision of settlement commenced with an investigation into the condition of the district made in the cold weather of 1888-89 by Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of Land Records and Agriculture. He found that the existing figures for rental demand and collections were generally correct, but that the record of cultivated area was altogether incomplete. He recommended a resurvey of the district on the system in force at Jhansi; but it was eventually decided to adopt a modification of the Balandshahr system under which the existing maps were corrected by amins and then faired out: the resulting maps are useful as indexes to the *khasra*, but the boundaries are frequently incorrect. Two separate offices were set to work: one was in charge of an Assistant Settlement Officer, the other under a Deputy Collector. The Assistant Settlement Officer tested the correctness of the maps and records on the spot and attested the rent-rolls, making inspection notes at the same time. When the statistics had been subsequently compiled the Assistant Settlement Officer transferred his notes to the assessment statements and proceeded to complete the assessment which was revised by the Settlement Officer. The Deputy Collector carried out testing and attestation on the same lines; but the parganas for which he prepared the records were inspected and assessed by the Settlement Officer.

42. The Deputy Commissioner of the district was in charge of the Settlement except for two periods aggregating nine months in 1892 and 1893, when the Assistant Settlement Officer held charge. The working of this arrangement was examined in 1892 by Mr. J. R. Reid, when Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and the conclusion formed by him was that it was practicable, provided that the district staff included not less than four full-powered officers one of whom should be an Assistant Commissioner attached to the district with some degree of permanence. As a matter of fact this staff has not been maintained since the early part of 1894, and there can be little doubt that the general administration of the district has suffered by the combination of the two posts.

43. The method of settlement was governed by the rules printed as Circular No. 7-I in the Circulars of the Board of Revenue for Oudh. These rules were scarcely modified until 1894 when general instructions were issued for the whole of Oudh; by that time, however, the assessment of the district was almost complete, and the instructions were applied in their entirety only in the assessment of pargana Mohan Auras. So far as assessment is concerned, the essentials were correction of records, verification of rent-rolls, inspection, and fixing of revenue.

44. The records were corrected by a staff of amins aided by the patwaris and supervised by the kanungoes and by Munsarims attached to the settlement. As a rule the amín prepared the map while the patwári was responsible for writing up the *khasra* and *khatauni*, but owing to the incompetence of some of the patwaris, the whole work in many circles had to be done by the amins. The accuracy of the records was

minutely tested by the officers in charge of the two parties ; when the rough record was ready, every landowner and tenant received a slip containing an extract from the *khewat* and *Khataani* so far as it affected him.

45. The rent-rolls were always attested either in the village itself or at some convenient spot. Every cultivator was required to state the amount of his rent : if the landowner made no objection, the amount so stated was entered in the rent-roll, while if a dispute occurred the amount was entered according to the last rent-voll, prepared by the patwari. Such disputes were, however, comparatively rare, and it was apparent that the cultivators in general knew perfectly well what rent they ought to pay, though it is impossible to say how far this knowledge was due to the distribution of slips. When the attestation was complete the papers were sent into the vernacular office where the assessment statements were compiled and checked. These were sent to the English office, where they were translated and again checked ; Statement III which gives the details of the rent-roll for twelve years, and the figures for the last settlement in the other statements were, however, prepared throughout under the supervision of the English office. Note-books were prepared for the use of the officer making inspection giving for each village details of the area, rent-roll, and soil classification. The inspecting officer was specially concerned to satisfy himself that the rent-rolls were fair and represented existing facts, and to decide on the method of correction for areas which did not bear genuine cash rental.

46. Circles were framed where possible in accordance with geographical distinctions ; but practically the only natural line available was that which separated the low riverside lands from the rest of the district. The upland tracts were generally divided into circles in accordance with the productive facilities of the village and without regard to contiguity, the main points considered being the rent-rate, the fertility of the soil, the sufficiency of the agricultural population, and the supply of water for irrigation. A similar classification was made by Mr. Shakespear in his assessment of the lowlying tract in Bangarmau and Fatehpur Chaurasi, while in Harha and Maurawan the whole upland tract was treated as one circle.

47. Soils were distributed in four classes ; *goind*, *dumat*, *matiyar*, and *bhur*. The last three are so-called natural soils and may be considered as equivalent respectively to loam, clay, and sand. The three classes are continuous, *matiyar* passing into *dumat* and *dumat* into *bhur*, but after a little practice the separation became simple. *matiyar* and *bhur* are soils generally recognised by the cultivators, and any land which did not come under one head or the other was entered as *dumat*. The *goind* area, comprising the highly cultivated land round the village site, was marked off in each case under the supervision of the officer in charge of the party and the correctness of the demarcation was specially considered at inspection. The distribution of the cultivated area into each class of soil is shown in Appendix VII. For the whole district the percentage of *goind* is 18.63, the figure being highest in the Purwa tahsil (23.52), which also shows the highest rent-rate (Rs. 6.29) and the smallest duty per plough (5.64 acres). *Dumat* comprises 48.46 per cent. and *matiyar* 16.71 per cent. It is noticeable that in Una tahsil more than one quarter of the whole is classed as *matiyar*. *Bhur* occupies 16.20 per cent. ; in view of the remarks already made the distinction of dry and wet *bhur* made in the appendix tells very little ; as a fact, however, most of the *bhur* cannot be irrigated. The figures of classification at last settlement are unfortunately not available for comparison.

48. The selection of standard rates was rendered difficult by the almost entire absence of prevailing soil rates and by the fact that rents were found to be for the most part fixed on the holding and not on separate fields. A few recognised soil rates were made use of in certain parganas, especially for the poorer sort of rice land which is almost uniformly let at one anna the biswa giving a rate of two rupees the acre. When such rates were not available it was necessary to found the standard rates principally

on holdings containing only one class of soil. When large numbers of these holdings were considered fair rates appeared, the correctness of which was checked by applying them to the whole area selected for the purpose after excluding villages where the rents were either too high or too low. This account applies to the assessments made by Mr. Shakespear and myself. In the parganas assessed by the late Mr. Vaughan (including the Baiswára parganas for which the standard rates were practically framed by him), rents seem to have been found generally fixed on the field. It seems curious that this should be the case in Purwa and Unaо, while Maurawan and Harha show rents fixed on the holding: in Baiswára certainly I found that field rents were recognised in a number of villages quite sufficient to give a fair basis for standard rates, but that the recognition was by no means universal. Mr. Vaughan's method was to select a sufficient number of villages in each pargana and take as his standard rates the average rent of each kind of soil in the selected area. His rates were thus mathematically correct on the fair assumption that the villages selected were typical, while in the rest of the district the rates to a certain extent depended on the judgment of the Settlement Officer. The rates selected under the two systems did not, however, in practice show any considerable divergence, as the following statement shows:—

Tablet.	Pargana.	Circle.	Gond.	Dunat.	Matiyar.	Bhur.	
						Wet.	Dry.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Unaо.	Unaо.	I	10 0 0	6 10 0	5 2 0	5 12 0	3 ... 0
		II	7 9 0	6 0 0	3 12 0	5 14 0	3 2 0
		III	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	1 10 0
Sikandarpur	Upper	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
	Lower	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Pariar	Upper	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
	Lower	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Harha	Upper	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
	Lower	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
	I	12 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Safipur	II	9 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	III	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
	IV	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Bangarmau	Upper	I	12 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	II	9 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	III	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
Fatehpur Chaurási	Lower	I	7 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	II	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
Purwa	I	12 3 6	7 14 6	7 4 6	6 13 6	4 14 0	0 0 0
	II	8 14 0	6 4 0	5 1 0	5 7 0	3 7 6	0 0 0
	III	5 13 0	4 2 6	3 12 0	3 10 6	2 5 6	0 0 0
Maurawan	Main	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
	River	8 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	0 0 0
	I	12 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Asohá	II	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
	III	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
Bhagwantnagar, Panhan, Bihar, Petan, Magrayar.	I	11 8 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
	II	9 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
	III	7 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
Daundiakhera and Ghá-tampur.	I	11 8 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
	II	9 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
	III	7 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
	IV	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 0 0
	I	12 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Mohan Auras	II	10 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	III	9 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	IV	8 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
Gorinda Parsandan	I	12 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
	II	9 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
	III	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
	I	10 3 6	7 2 0	6 7 0	5 11 6	4 5 0	0 0 0
Jhalotar Ajgain	II	8 3 6	5 10 6	5 2 0	4 15 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
	III	6 6 6	4 10 6	4 10 6	3 11 0	3 0 6	0 0 0
Asiwan Rasulabad	I	12 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	II	9 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
	III	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

It will be noticed that in Maurawan, Harha, Pariar, and Sikandarpur the only division made was into upper and lower: in these parganas the Upper Circle rates agree

closely with those adopted for the second circle in parganas where the upland was divided into three circles according to the quality of the village. I give below a statement comparing the standard valuation of tenants' land compared with the recorded rental :—

Tahsil.	Tenants' holdings.			Difference.	Percentage of difference.	Remarks.
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Rent at stand. ard rates			
Unso ...	85,148	Rs. 4,82,293	Rs. 4,51,795	Rs. -30,500	- 6.32	
Safipur ...	98,034	Rs. 4,86,378	Rs. 4,94,090	Rs. +7,712	+ 1.59	
Purwa ...	127,780	Rs. 8,03,503	Rs. 7,63,831	Rs. -39,672	- 4.94	
Mohan ...	111,761	Rs. 6,81,259	Rs. 6,57,770	Rs. -23,489	- 3.45	
Total ...	4,22,723	Rs. 24,53,435	Rs. 23,67,486	Rs. -85,949	- 3.50	

This statement shows that for the whole district the standard valuation is three and-a-half per cent. below the recorded rental, and therefore the standard rates were as a whole moderate. The only exception is in tahsil Safipur, where the standard valuation exceeds the rental by 1.59 per cent.: in this tahsil sufficient allowance was made for the comparatively high rates when used for correction, either by a wide use of high caste rates or by reducing the percentage taken as revenue. It is not possible to give the figures for the areas on which the standard rates were based as they are not in all cases on record, but the figures given show that the rates were moderate and suitable for general use in correction.

49. The preceding paragraphs give a sufficient account of the apparatus of assessment: I now turn to the assessment itself. The area brought under assessment differs from the cultivated area: first by the exclusion of cultivated land owned by Government or held free of revenue within revenue-paying villages: second, by the inclusion of uncultivated land. Accordingly an area of 928 acres must be excluded as shown in the last column of Appendix III. The same statement shows that 32 acres must be added for land not actually cultivated, but prepared for sugarcane. In addition to this an area of 23,075 acres has been assessed though out of cultivation; details of this for each pargana are given in Appendix VIII. Of this area 642 acres are barren (84 being occupied by houses and 578 being covered with water). This land is included in the rent-paying holdings of tenants and consequently can hardly be excluded from assessment. Most of the land "covered by water" is either cultivated land which has been swamped by the late seasons of heavy rainfall or is land which produces *singhāra* and under existing rules is included in a tenant's holding, but which was naturally not recognisable as "cultivated" at the time the records were prepared. The assessed area also includes 2,150 acres of waste (mostly grazing land) and 1,549 acres of groves; in these cases also the land is included in the rent-roll, and rent is paid, so that it could not be excluded from assessment. An area of 15,429 acres of fallow is taken into account as included in the rent-rolls. Some portion of this is natural and must always be found under the existing system of agriculture, but the greater portion is due to cultivation being hindered by excessive rainfall; where this has occurred to any great extent (as in the valleys of the Ganges and the Sai) allowance has been made in one way or another as will be subsequently explained. The excess is greatest in Harha, Maurawan, Mohan Auras, and the whole Safipur tahsil, these being affected by the rivers named. In order to complete the assessed area it is further necessary to include 3,305 acres of fallow which had been fraudulently left out of cultivation and were assessed accordingly. In determining this area the interpretation of the word "fraudulent" was in some parganas at least rather loose, the effect of this extension being to bring up the assessed area of deteriorated tracts to something like the average of normal years.* In other

* See, for an example, paragraph 9 of the Settlement Commissioner's note on the assessment of pargana Bangarman.

cases, however, the decrease in cultivation was due to fraud pure and simple. In this way the area assessed comes to 590,457 acres as contrasted with 567,882 acres shown as cultivated. It will be seen that out of a total fallow area of 52,816 acres, 34,082 have been left unassessed, so that there seems no reason to suppose that the area assessed is too great.

50. The rent-rolls were for the most part true and suitable as a basis of assessment. Out of 2,784 maháls coming under assessment the rent-rolls of 2,552 were accepted as they stood while in 196 they were accepted with slight allowances for special causes such as inclusion of large areas of fallow or severity of the rent-rate. In one mahál there was no rent-roll the land being entirely fallow, and in 35 cases the rent-roll was rejected. In twenty of these the rent-roll was proved to be fraudulent and the rent accepted was Rs. 23,943 against a recorded figure of Rs. 19,229, the admitted assets being increased by 24 per cent. In ten maháls the rent-roll was rejected as altogether inadequate and the admitted assets of Rs. 5,032 were raised to Rs. 6,730. Rent-rolls may no longer be rejected on the ground of inadequacy and these maháls were assessed before the issue of the present rules. In the remaining five maháls the rent-rolls were rejected as being too high to be realized and the maháls were valued at standard rates, the declared assets being reduced from Rs. 7,311 to Rs. 5,662.

51. Throughout the settlement correction has been made mainly by the use of standard rates, which have been applied (with or without deduction) to all except 131 maháls. Of this number the village rate was used in 127 and special rates were assumed in four cases. As has been said the standard rates were generally moderate as compared with the rent-roll so that there was little risk of over-assessment in their use. In the parganas first dealt with the rates were used without modification in most cases, while in Safipur, Bangarmau, Fatehpur-Chaurási, the Baiswára parganas (as modified) and Mohan-Auras a reduction of 20 or 25 per cent. was generally made on that part of the assumption area which was occupied by high caste proprietors. A reference to the statement in paragraph 18 will show that these (except Bangarmau) are the parganas in which the rents of the favoured classes are lowest in comparison with those of ordinary tenants, while the only parganas where this difference is great that are not included in the list are Una and (to a less extent) Harha. There was therefore no harshness, except possibly in the two last-named parganas, in using the full standard rates for correction: it would have been hardly necessary for instance to make such deductions in Maurawan where high caste tenants pay more than others. Apart from these deductions, some allowance was generally given on extensive grain-rented areas where the circumstances required it, and in some cases allowances were made when the assumption area included a considerable amount of land which had suffered from flooding. The nature and extent of these allowances have been sufficiently explained in the various assessment reports.

52. The corrected rent-roll is shown in Appendix IX. The first part shows the corrected rent-roll as framed by the Settlement Officer, the second the rent-roll as it stands after the alterations made by the Commissioner and the Board. The figures for ordinarily-settled, permanently-settled, and revenue-free maháls are given separately, and I propose to discuss the first class only as the remainder are of little practical importance. The rent as accepted on tenants' land was Rs. 21,49,465 on 3,70,873 acres giving a rent-rate of Rs. 5.79 as compared with Rs. 5.80, the rent-rate of the whole district. Occupancy tenants' land covered 4,721 acres and was assessed at Rs. 25,788, giving a rate of Rs. 5.46. It was frequently found that the rents admitted by this class of tenants exceeded the legal limit and wherever this was the case or the rents approached the reduced standard rental they were accepted; in other cases the rental was assumed at standard or village rates less the legal deduction of 12½ per cent. the deduction amounting as finally settled to Rs. 2,251. The Settlement Officer proposed to accept the actuals in 48 maháls out of 248 while, as finally sanctioned, the

actual was accepted in 58 maháls. There were 88,000 acres of proprietors' land (sír and khudkásh) valued at Rs. 5,33,888 with a rate of Rs. 6.07 while on under-proprietors' land the rate was Rs. 6.18. These rates are higher than that of ordinary tenants' land because in the great majority of instances the land occupied by proprietors and under-proprietors is the best of the village. On the other hand, the rate on grain-rented lands is only Rs. 5.28 and that of nominally-rented or rent-free land Rs. 5.55 : these two classes being for the most part rather inferior. Taking the whole assumption area together, the assumed rent-rate is Rs. 5.88 against the accepted rate of Rs. 5.79 for tenants' land. It will be seen that in the temporarily-settled area it was possible to accept the rent in about 70 per cent. of the total area, leaving 30 per cent. to be corrected.

53. The modifications made by the higher authorities in the corrected rent-roll are shown in the following table :—

						Rate as fixed by Settlement Officer.	Rate as finally sauctioned.
1. Tenants' land ...	...	...	...	...	...	5.79	5.78
2. Occupancy land	...	...	...	...	...	5.46	5.23
3. Proprietors' land	...	...	...	...	...	6.07	5.87
4. Under-proprietors' land	...	...	...	...	...	6.18	5.87
5. Grain-rented land	...	...	...	...	...	5.28	5.09
6. Nominally-rented land	...	...	...	...	...	5.55	5.26
7. Total assumption area	...	...	...	...	...	5.88	5.53

The net result is that while the rate on cash tenants' land was maintained those on occupancy land and the assumption area were reduced. The reduction of the occupancy rate was due to the more general acceptance of the actual rent as already noted; while that on the assumption area was mainly due to alterations made in parganas which had been assessed under the old rules and which the Commissioner revised under the rules now in force. The chief reductions were made in Bangarmau and in the Baiswára parganas, which were considered to be somewhat over-assessed. As the result of these alterations the corrected rental of the ordinarily-settled area was reduced from Rs. 30,60,345 to Rs. 30,02,731, the rates being respectively Rs. 5.82 and Rs. 5.71 per acre.

54. To obtain the net assets various additions and deductions have to be made to the above figure. The Settlement Officer took Rs. 16,019 as siwái assets; but this figure was ultimately reduced to Rs. 12,063; most of this is derived from the products of waste land, especially in the Taráí, and represents income from the sale of thatching grass, *babul* trees, and the like. The large difference between these figures and those shown in the recorded rent-roll (Appendix IV) is due to the inclusion in the latter of weighment and bazár dues and similar sources of income which are excluded from assessment. For fraudulent fallow an addition was proposed of Rs. 16,395 on 3,843 acres, but these figures were reduced to 3,288 acres and Rs. 9,972. Some deductions and additions were made in the parganas which first came under settlement for various reasons: they aggregate Rs. 311 and Rs. 310 respectively.

55. The Unaо rules provided that a deduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. might be given on sír land actually cultivated by the proprietors; the deductions under this head made by the Settlement Officer aggregate Rs. 30,280 or nearly 13 per cent. on the assumed rental of the sír. The deduction was usually given at the rate of 15 per cent., but was not shown in maháls where it was so small as not to affect the assessment. After the alterations made by higher authorities the percentage was reduced to about 11 per cent.

56. Allowances aggregating Rs. 5,457 were granted for landlords' improvements which had resulted in an increased rent-roll. The improvements generally consisted of masonry wells, though in some instances the allowance was given for expenditure in bringing waste land under cultivation. I think these allowances might have been more generally given ; the rule on the subject throws the burthen of proof on the landlord and when strictly interpreted makes it almost impossible to establish such a claim : in Mohan Auras I interpreted the rule more liberally and under the advice of the Settlement Commissioner encouraged the presentation of claims with the result that by far the largest share of allowances were given in this one pargana.

57. The net assets resulting from these additions and deductions are for the temporarily-settled tracts Rs. 30,57,021 (Settlement Officer's valuation) and Rs. 29,95,077 (as finally adopted). The corresponding figures for the whole district are Rs. 33,97,581 and Rs. 33,35,482 while the valuation of revenue-free plots excluded from revenue-paying mauzas is Rs. 3,737. The net assets are compared with the net standard rental in the following statement :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Net valuation at standard rates.	Net corrected rental.	Difference.	Percentage of column 5 on 4.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Unaо	Unaо	1,26,385	1,28,705	+ 2,320	1.80	
...	Sikandarpur	89,592	95,641	+ 6,049	6.32	
	Pariar	41,981	42,728	+ 797	1.87	
	Harba	3,59,743	3,82,511	+ 22,768	5.95	
	Total	6,17,651	6,49,585	+ 31,934	4.90	
Saspur	Saspur	2,86,288	2,84,908	- 1,380	.48	
...	Bangarmau...	3,18,954	3,13,732	- 5,222	1.66	
	Fatehpur Chaurasi	1,09,523	1,06,886	- 2,637	2.47	
	Total	7,14,765	7,05,526	- 9,239	1.31	
Purwa	Purwa	2,21,181	2,21,239	+ 58	.03	
...	Maurawan	3,14,585	3,52,389	+ 37,804	10.73	
	Ascha	88,260	85,817	+ 2,557	2.98	
	Bhagwantnagar	99,393	1,00,777	+ 1,384	1.37	
	Daundia Khera	1,46,410	1,43,304	- 3,106	2.17	
	Panhan	43,576	42,959	- 617	1.44	
	Bihar	52,608	53,274	+ 666	1.25	
	Patan	21,724	22,099	+ 375	1.70	
	Magrair	54,293	55,197	+ 904	1.64	
	Ghatampur	51,444	51,625	+ 181	.35	
	Total	10,88,474	11,28,680	+ 40,206	3.56	
Mohan	Mohan Auras	3,97,265	3,64,940	- 32,325	8.86	
...	Gorinda Parsandan	84,878	88,658	+ 3,780	4.26	
	Jhalotar Ajgain	2,19,632	2,25,030	+ 4,298	1.92	
	Asiwan Rasulabad	2,36,837	2,56,262	- 575	.24	
	Total	9,38,612	9,13,790	- 24,822	2.72	
	GRAND TOTAL	33,59,502	33,35,482	+ 38,079	1.13	

For the whole district the difference is only 1.13 per cent. and it is of importance only in parganas Maurawan and Mohan Auras. In the former it is due to the standard rates having been framed with great moderation ; in Mohan Auras the difference is due to the allowance made for the uncultivated area coming under assessment.

CHAPTER V.

ASSESSMENT OF THE REVENUE AND ITS INCIDENCE.

58. Having now shown the method by which the net assets were calculated and the result, I proceed to state the revenue assessed and to examine its working up to date, so far as materials exist, and its incidence on proprietors. The old jama was Rs. 12,84,126 ; the revenue assessed as shown in Appendix X was Rs. 16,54,694

(nominal) and Rs. 15,95,727 (for realization), the difference being due to the exclusion of the nominal revenue of revenue-free grants and of the enhancement on permanently-settled estates. Alterations made by superior officers reduced the revenue to be realized to Rs. 15,45,303 being an increase on the old jama of Rs. 2,61,177, or 20.34 per cent.

59. The revenue to be realized amounts to Rs. 46.53 of the net assets : in 34 mahals the percentage exceeded 55, while in 338 it fell below 45. Lists of these mahals have been given in the Assessment Reports, and the assessments have been sanctioned by the Board. The low percentage taken is due partly to allowance being made for the large number and poverty of the proprietors, and partly to reductions made in the parganas which first came under assessment corresponding in their nature to the deductions made under the present rules before calculation of the net assets.

60. The whole of the increase shown in Appendix X is not for immediate collection; progressive rises have been sanctioned generally in accordance with the principles laid down by the Board of Revenue in paragraph 49 of their review of the assessment of pargana Harha. These principles were: (1) The desirability of progressive rises was to be considered when the enhancement was about 50 per cent. or more; (2) the calculation was to be made on estates as a whole and not necessarily on each separate mahal; (3) the rises were to be made in periods of five years; (4) a third rise was generally to be given only when the enhancement exceeded 100 per cent. In accordance with these principles the demand was fixed as follows:—

Period.				Demand.	Increase.
				Ra.	
From first to fifth year	...	...	...	15,10,945	17.66
Do. sixth to tenth year	...	...	...	15,43,876	20.23
For the rest of the term of settlement	...	...	...	15,45,303	20.34

In accordance with the Commissioner's instructions a list of estates comprising more than one mahal is printed as Appendix XI showing the enhancement on each entire estate.

61. The revenue was left unaltered in 195 mahals, while in 239 a reduction was sanctioned. The cases of decrease are to be found chiefly in the riverside villages, especially in parganas Mohan Auras and Fatehpur Chaurasi. Lists of these mahals have been given in the assessment reports.

62. The instalments of revenue have been altered in thirteen mahals in parganas Harha and Bangarmau; in these cases the *kharif* is of little value and the *kharif* *kist* now amounts to three annas only.

63. The new assessments have not been collected for a sufficient period to give materials for a judgment as to their practical effect. The parganas of Harha, Purwa, and Maurawan have paid the new revenue from the year 1892 without difficulty so far as the return of revenue processes (printed as Appendix XIV) is an indication. The years 1894 and 1895 were years of comparative scarcity, and the revenue was not collected without difficulty; but from my experience as Deputy Commissioner in those years I should say that the difficulty was not specially noticeable in the parganas paying the new revenue. Thus in 1895 there was difficulty in collecting the new revenue in pargana Safipur, but the difficulty was not greater than in the neighbouring and similar pargana of Bangarmau where the old revenue was being collected and where the new demand, to be collected from the commencement of the current year, represents an enhancement of 24 per cent. Similarly, in tahsil Mohan, there was little difference between Asiwan Rasulabad paying a revenue enhanced by 33 per cent. and Mohan Auras where the old revenue was still being collected. But more time must elapse before a definite opinion can be given whether the assessments are workable or not.

84. In examining the incidence of the revenue on the land I propose to follow the course adopted in the preceding chapter and confine my remarks to the area held under ordinary settlement. The following table gives a comparison of the cash rent-rate and the revenue-rate on cultivation for the two settlements :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tenants' recorded cash rate of old settlement.		Tenants' cash rate of new settlement (including favoured tenures).		Revenue rate on cultivated area of old settlement.		Revenue rate on cultivated area of new settlement.		Percentage of revenue rate (column 5) to rent rate (column 3) of old settlement.	Percentage of revenue rate (column 6) to rent rate (column 4) of new settlement.	Remarks.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Unaо	Unaо ... Sikandarpur ... Pariar ... Harha ...	5.27 4.84 4.48 5.06	5.99 5.10 5.07 6.88	2.80 2.61 2.74 2.89	3.13 2.85 2.84 3.02	53.13 57.83 61.16 57.11	52.25 55.88 56.02 51.36					
	Total	4.92	5.70	2.77	3.00	66.30	52.63					
Safipur	Safipur ... Bangarmau ... Fatehpur Chaurasi ...	4.21 3.86 8.66	5.61 4.78 4.28	2.34 1.89 1.95	2.79 2.29 2.26	55.58 56.25 53.28	49.73 47.91 52.80					
	Total	3.71	4.99	2.06	2.47	55.53	49.50					
Purwa	Purwa ... Maurawan ... Asola ... Bhagwantnagar ... Daundiakheda ... Panhan ... Bihar ... Patan ... Magrayar ... Ghatampur ...	4.50 4.08 4.42 4.67 4.40 4.77 4.59 5.86 5.90 6.55	6.19 6.01 5.41 7.42 6.05 6.95 6.58 7.65 7.42 6.62	2.60 2.30 2.47 2.89 2.66 3.06 2.82 3.24 3.45 3.28	3.08 2.92 2.75 3.14 2.89 3.18 3.04 3.49 3.19 2.99	57.78 56.37 55.88 61.88 60.45 64.57 61.44 55.29 58.47 59.10	49.76 48.59 50.83 42.32 47.77 45.76 46.20 45.62 42.99 45.85					
	Total	4.52	6.28	2.66	3.00	58.85	47.77					
Mohan	Mohan Auras ... Gorinda Parsandan ... Jhalotar Ajgain ... Asiwan Rasulabad ...	3.82 4.26 4.98 4.19	6.09 5.67 6.27 5.99	2.12 2.33 2.62 2.32	2.57 2.81 3.07 3.04	55.50 54.69 52.61 55.37	42.20 49.56 48.96 50.75					
	Total	4.23	6.06	2.81	2.82	54.61	46.53					
	Total of District ...	4.30	5.79	2.42	2.81	60.28	48.53					

The tenants' cash rate is probably the best indication of the gross assets of any considerable area, especially when, as in the present case, it is based on statistics for nearly three-fourths of the cultivated land in the district. It may be noted that the rates given in the above table include "favoured tenures" for the reasons already given in paragraph 33. It appears then that at the last settlement 56.28 per cent. of the gross assets of the district was taken as revenue : the smallest share taken was 52.61 per cent. in Jhalotar Ajgain, while in the small pargana of Panhan it amounted to no less than 64.57 per cent. These high proportions were doubtless due to account being taken of prospective assets, especially by valuing the culturable area for assessment. In the present revision the proportion taken amounts to 48.53 per cent., the lowest share being in Mohan Auras (42.20) where the rent-rate appeared to be generally too high, while in Pariar and Sikandarpur the proportion is about 56, and in Fatehpur Chaurasi nearly 53. It is hardly necessary to add that the figures for the present revision include nothing on account of future rise in rents or extension of cultivation.

85. It would appear, then, that the share of rents taken by Government has been materially decreased ; but much of this benefit has been neutralized by the imposition of cesses during the term of settlement. To the old assessments 2½ per cent. had to be added on this account while now the consolidated cess amounts to 7 per cent., and something extra should be added for the patwari rate as there is no doubt that in most cases this is more burthensome to the landowner than the former system under which he was responsible for the patwari's payment. Thus for the whole district

Government formerly claimed 57.53 per cent. of the gross assets as revenue and cesses, while it now takes 52.03 per cent., or if the patwári rate be included as much as 53.53 per cent.

66. The calculations in the preceding paragraphs deal with the gross assets, not all of which are realized. Perhaps the fairest indication of the real income enjoyed by the proprietors of a considerable area is to be found in the deduced collection rate per acre (paragraph 34). This rate for the whole district is Rs. 5.32, so that 52.8 per cent. of the real income is absorbed as revenue alone, a proportion which rises to 57.8 if the rates and cesses are included. A short calculation from these figures shows that the effect of the revision of settlement which has given to Government an enhancement of over 20 per cent. in the revenue, has been to reduce the real income of the proprietary body by nearly 21 per cent. below the figure for the year preceding settlement.

67. Appendix VI already referred to in paragraph 35 shows the incidence on talúqdári and coparcenary estates. The revenue rate on the cultivated area in coparcenary estate is Rs. 2.87, while in talúqdári estates it is Rs. 2.63. In the former Government takes 50.9 per cent. of the gross assets as revenue and cesses, in the latter 51.5. The figures for talúqdári estates in this appendix include the permanently-settled villages; if these be excluded the proportion taken by Government would be considerably higher.

68. In concluding this summary of the results of the new assessments it is necessary to again emphasize the fact that the change in the methods of assessment introduced while the settlement was in progress has caused material differences in the burthen imposed on the landowners of different parganas. It may also be noted that the figures for revenue used in this chapter are subject to a slight deduction for the result of applications for revision of the revenue. Some of these applications are still pending and the final figures are consequently not available; the total deduction will probably not exceed Rs. 4,000—a sum which hardly affects the calculations.

69. It is not possible to exactly distribute the rise in revenue among its proximate sources, rise in rents and extension of cultivation. If the increase in cultivated area, amounting to 31,926 acres when the fraudulent fallow is included, be multiplied by the revenue rate on cultivation (Rs. 2.72) the revenue on the land newly cultivated appears to be Rs. 86,838; that is to say, out of an increase of Rs. 2,61,177 in the revenue for collection nearly 33 per cent. is due to extension of cultivation. This result cannot, however, be accepted as the new cultivation is inferior in quality to land which has all along been cultivated: much of it is *m.tiyar* land the average rent of which cannot exceed four rupees the acre, and considering that much *bhur* of low quality has also been brought under cultivation I should say that Rs. 1.50 would be a high estimate of the revenue rate on the new cultivation as a whole. This would give an increase of Rs. 47,889 due to extension of cultivation or 18 per cent. of the total increase. This is an outside figure and the remaining increase in the revenue must be attributed to the rise in rents, the extent and causes of which I have endeavoured to explain in a previous chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

70. The preceding chapters contain a sufficient account of the revision of settlement, and it remains to notice briefly the other work done by the settlement establishment and the cost of settlement operations.

71. A record of rights has been drawn up for the whole district, including most of the alluvial mahals, on which work was continued until the reduction of the budget grants in 1894 rendered its completion impossible. The record includes a map and *khasra* for each village, and for each mahal a *jamabandi*, a *khewat* (with the usual subsidiary registers) and a record of village customs. With these are bound up the zamín-dárs' agreement and the formal final proceeding; and in eleven parganas a translation

of the assessment statement. In the remaining parganas this was omitted under the instructions of the Settlement Commissioner. Two fair copies were prepared, one in Urdu being for the use of the district office and one in the Nági character for the pátwári. Copies of the *khewats* and subsidiary registers (Nos. III, IIIA, IV, and V) were also supplied for use in tahsíls. Three copies of the corrected maps were prepared: one for headquarters, one for the tahsil, and one for the patwári. The preparation of the *khasra* and *jamabandi* was to a certain extent necessary in order to obtain assessment statistics and the *khewat* was required for the distribution of revenue, but much laborious work arose from disputes regarding rights which had no bearing on the question of assessment, such disputes accounting for about one-third of the total number of cases dealt with.

72. All work connected with maps, both correction and tracing, had to be done by paid hands as it was beyond the powers of the patwáris. The fairing of the Urdu and Hindi records was also done by paid agency, as the patwáris were not qualified to give assistance in this branch of the work except to the extent of checking the Hindi volumes.

73. Besides the record of rights properly so-called, the settlement staff prepared a scheme for re allocation of the patwári circles and is at present engaged in preparing the new *mauzá* registers and pargana-books. Registers of revenue-free grants and of Government property were also made out by the department.

74. Appendix XII shows the statistics of litigation during the settlement. The total number of cases for disposal amounted to 28,937: out of these 480 were transferred to the district courts and 49 are pending at the time of writing. By far the largest proportion were decided on their merits. The statistics for each Court show that over two-thirds of the case work was done by Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Khán Bahádúr. Taking the different classes of cases it will be seen that the bulk of the case work fell under heads IV, VII, and VIII. The cases under head IV (distribution of assessment) call for no remark: the large number of cases under VII (a) (Proprietary right) are due to the fact that mutation was somewhat backward in the district, and not unfrequently the *khewats* were to a great extent obsolete. The figures under head VII(b) (cultivating right) represent mainly disputes about tenants' groves. This was the most difficult branch of the case work, and the success obtained by plaintiffs was small, as was also the case in the numerous claims to hold land free of rent, VII(c). The determination of rent of under-proprietors was complicated by the fact that the decrees passed before Act XXII of 1866 came into operation were not in this district generally revised under that Act. There were 229 objections to assessment, of which 184 have been decided at the time of writing, the balance consisting of objections filed after the declaration of the the parganas last assessed. Reduction was made in 20 mahals out of 184.

75. Six hundred and forty-four appeals were instituted in the Settlement Officer's Court, i.e. in 3·2 per cent. of the cases decided on their merits. Of the appeals decided, the judgment of the lower Court was modified or reversed in 185 cases, while 21 were remanded: 74 per cent. of the appeals were dismissed. These figures show how carefully the original case-work was dealt with.

76. Settlement operations commenced in the cold weather of 1889 and the last assessment report, that of Mohan-Auras, was submitted in April 1895. The other reports were submitted as follows: Harha, Purwa, and Maurawan in the cold weather of 1891-92; Una, Pariar, Sikandarpur, Asoha, Gorinda, Parsandan, and Jhalotar Ajgaon in the cold weather of 1892-93; Asiwan Rasulabad in December 1893; Safipur and the Baiswára parganas in the hot weather of 1894, and Bangarmau and Fatehpur Chaurasi in January 1895.

77. The expenditure up to the end of October 1895 amounts to Rs. 3,41,628-2-10, and there will be some slight addition to this sum before the office is

finally closed. Receipts have amounted to Rs. 20,989-4-11, leaving a net expenditure of Rs. 3,20,638-13-11. The cost per square mile of the tract brought under settlement is thus just under Rs. 195. As, however, records were prepared for almost the whole alluvial tract it is more correct to take into consideration the whole area of the district; the cost per square mile is then under Rs. 182. These figures include a sum of close on Rs. 6,000 not properly chargeable to the settlement as it represents half the pay of the Deputy Commissioner for nine months during which he had nothing to do with the settlement, which was in charge of the Assistant Settlement Officer. In reply to a reference on the point the Accountant-General has stated* that the accounts for the period in question have been finally closed and no alteration can now be made.

78. The details of expenditure are as follows:—

Salary of gazetted officers.	Salary of fixed establishment.	Salary of temporary establishment.	Travelling allowance of officers.	Travelling allowances of establishment.	Contingencies.	Stationery.	Tents.	Job work.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,12,704 2 9	39,940 1 7	1,13,535 4 2	5,587 14 6	2,470 8 0	29,604 15 7	2,809 3 11	800	34,176 0 4	3,41,628 2 10

The receipts are as follows:—

Process fees.	Mutation fees.	Sale of furniture and waste paper.	Sale of assessment forms.	Value of articles transferred to other settlements.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,707 7 0	18,085 2 0	803 9 5	249 6 0	2,191 12 6

The last item represents chiefly the book value of tents sent to other settlements. The high cost of the settlement is due in part to the high pay of the gazetted officers and in part to the insufficient establishment maintained in the earlier part of the settlement. To illustrate the former cause it may be pointed out that besides the Settlement Officer, half of whose pay as Deputy Commissioner was charged to the department, there was for most of the settlement a 1st grade Assistant Settlement Officer drawing Rs. 900 a month and a Deputy Collector drawing Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. In Partabgarh the work was done for most of the time by two Deputy Collectors each drawing Rs 250 a month. As to the other cause, a considerable supervising establishment was maintained on high pay; but there were not at first enough muharrirs for them to supervise and part of their time was consequently wasted: later on it was found that the most economical way of getting work done was to employ as large a staff of muharrirs as possible and thus provide full employment for the supervising staff.

79. It is impossible to distribute the expenditure completely so as to show the actual cost of assessment separate from that of preparing the record of rights, as some of the charges fall under both heads. Charges debitible solely to assessment amount to Rs. 74,623-14-1 and those debitible solely to preparation of the record to Rs. 65,117-8-4. The balance of Rs. 2,01,886-12-5 is chargeable to both heads, it is made up as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
1. Pay and allowances of Assistant Settlement Officer and Deputy Collector	... 74,914 0 6
2. Cost of field work and preparing rough papers	... ... 1,00,487 1 6
3. Contingencies stationery, cost of instruments, &c.	... ... 26,485 10 5

On the whole one-third of these items may fairly be charged to assessment, making the total assessment charges Rs. 1,41,919-7-6 or under Rs. 86 per square mile actually assessed. The cost of preparing the record of rights is similarly Rs. 1,99,708-11-4, or nearly Rs. 113 per square mile of the total area (including alluvial mahals) for which the record was prepared. These figures are calculated from the gross and not the net expenditure. The total cost represents less than the increased revenue for one year and-a-half and has been already recouped by the increased revenue collected under the new assessments.

30. The term of settlement will presumably be as usual thirty years except in the case of eight villages in pargana Mohan Auras where the new assessment has been sanctioned for five years only (*vide* paragraph 3 of G. O. No. ¹⁹⁰¹I-709A, dated 29th July 1895 to the address of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue).

31. The Settlement has been in charge of the Deputy Commissioner except for nine months during which Mr. J. Vaughan, Assistant Settlement Officer held charge of the current duties of the office. The following is the list of Settlement Officers:—

- (1) Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, C.S., from November 1st, 1889 to April 26th, 1894 (excluding nine months as mentioned above) and from December 13th 1894 to January 20th, 1895.
- (2) The late Mr. J. Penney, C.S., from April 27th, 1894 to July 25th, 1894.
- (3) Mr. W. H. Moreland, C.S., from July 26th, 1894 to December 13th, 1894, from January 21st, 1895 to February 18th, 1895, and from April 8th, 1895.
- (4) Mr. A. W. Trethewy, C.S., from February 19th, 1895 to April 8th, 1895.

The Assistant Settlement Officers were—

- (1) The late Mr. J. Vaughan, from November 22nd, 1890 to October 5th, 1893.
- (2) Mr. W. H. Moreland, C.S., from November 19th, 1893 to May 5th, 1894; from December 13th, 1894 to January 20th, 1895 and from February 19th, 1895 to April 8th, 1895.

Munshi Muhammad Abdul Hamid, Khán Bahádur, was attached to the Settlement as Deputy Collector from October 18th, 1889 to November 21st, 1895.

32. Mr. Shakespear assessed an area of 621,442 acres or 59 per cent. of the district besides revising the Assistant Settlement Officer's assessment of 174,881 acres (16½ per cent.). The rest of the district, amounting to 260,179 acres, was assessed by myself as Settlement Officer. It should be added that the late Mr. J. Vaughan, in addition to the area assessed by him, had inspected five of the Baiswára parganas the assessment of which was prevented by his sudden death.

33. Before closing this report I wish to place on record the high opinion I have formed of the capacities of Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Khán Bahádur, who has been attached to the Settlement since its commencement. His zeal, high character, and ability have been conspicuous throughout alike in the preparation of the records, in judicial work, and in general supervision of the office. This officer carried out 70 per cent. of the field work and attestation and distributed the revenue in 85 per cent. of the total number of mahals. The title of Khán Bahádur, conferred on him in 1894, was a well-deserved honor, and I venture to hope that he may be deemed worthy of selection for promotion to a higher grade in the Provincial Service. Of the officials employed on the settlement it is sufficient to say that with few exceptions they worked hard and satisfactorily. Those who showed most ability have gone to other Settlements on promotion, while others have been recommended for exemption from the necessity of passing the middle

examination. I must, however, make special mention of the Head Clerk, Babu Shiughulam. The value of his services can hardly be overstated : hardworking himself, he is able to get a full amount of work out of his subordinates ; he is a statistician of considerable ability, while his experience gained as an Inspector of Kanungoes was of the greatest value in criticizing the statistics of the Settlement. I trust that his excellent services may meet with a fitting reward.

W. H. MORELAND, C.S.,
Settlement Officer.

The 31st December 1895.



APPENDICES.



LIST OF APPENDICES.

Appendix I.—List of alluvial maháls, revenue-free grants, and permanently-settled villages.

Ditto II.—Comparative area statement. (Assessment Statement I.)

Ditto III.—Crop statistics. (Assessment Statement VI.)

Ditto IV.—Rent-rolls and collections. (Assessment Statement III.)

Ditto V.—Area table and verified rent-roll. (Assessment Statement IV.)

Ditto VI.—Comparison of talúqdári and coparcenary estates.

Ditto VII.—Classification of soils. (Assessment Statement V.)

Ditto VIII.—Uncultivated land brought under assessment.

Ditto IX.—Corrected rent-roll. (Assessment Statement VII)—
A, framed by Settlement Officer ;
B, as finally adopted.

Ditto X.—Revenue assessed. (Assessment Statement II)—
A, former and present revenue ;
B, progressive revenue with percentage of increase.

Ditto XI.—Progressive revenue on estates.

Ditto XII.—(A, B, C, and D). Litigation.

Ditto XIII.—Agricultural statistics.

Ditto XIV.—Statement showing the working of the new assessments.

Ditto XV.—Map.



APPENDIX I.

(A).—Revenue-free grants.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Remarks.
<i>I.—Villages held revenue-free for life.</i>			
Unao Purwa Mohan	Unao	Rámpur muáfi	These five villages have been resumed since the assessments were made.
	Daundia Khera	Narainpur	
	Mohan Auras	Bhogla muáfi	
	Ditto	Rani Khera muáfi	
	Ditto	Kamalpur ditto	
	Ditto	Mohan jágir	
<i>II.—Villages held revenue-free conditionally.</i>			
Safipur Purwa	Bangarmau	Chak Miranpur	...
	Bhagwantnagar	Bhadliya	
<i>III.—Villages held Revenue free for ever.</i>			
Safipur	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Fatehpur khás	...
	Ditto	Husainpur muáfi	
<i>IV.—Plots held revenue-free for life.</i>			
Unao	Unao	Unao khás	31 acres.
	Do.	Shekhpur	
	Do.	Barwat	
	Harha	Gauri Tírbhanpur	
	Do.	Girwa Khera	
	Do.	Jamnipur	
<i>V.—Plots held revenue-free conditionally.</i>			
Safipur	Bangarmau	Barauki	74 "
Safipur	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Sailapur	43 "
	Ditto	Katghara	75 "
Purwa	Maurawan	Pinjara	17 "
Mohan	Mohan Auras	Chak Lodo	67 "
	Ditto	Bharkundi	
	Jhalotar Ajgain	Ibrashimpur	
	Ditto	Pura Buzurg	
	Ditto	Kosinda	
	Ditto	Sarosa	
<i>VI.—Plots held revenue-free for ever.</i>			
Safipur	Bangarmau	Bangarmau	20 "
Safipur Purwa	Bangarmau	Bangarmau	10 acres.
	Asoha	Islámunagar	
	Do.	Asoha	
<i>VII.—Resumptions during the last Settlement.</i>			
Unao	Unao	Unao	Two-thirds have been resumed.
	Do.	Suklepur	
	Do.	Singrosi	
	Harha	Harha	
	Do.	Manoharpur	
	Do.	Mawaiya muáfi	
Safipur	Safipur	Hasnapur	
	Bangarmau	Atar Dhaní	
	Ditto	Bangarmau	
	Ditto	Bhikháripur Qasba	
	Ditto	Latifpur	
	Ditto	Mela Alam Shah	
Purwa	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Mundha	
	Ditto	Abmadabad (Mahal Har Dayal)	
	Ditto	Fatehpur	
	Purwa	Sarson	
	Do.	Mankapur	
	Maurawan	Para	
Mohan	Daundia Khera	Sangrampur	Out of 82 acres 41 acres have been resumed.
	Ditto	Palheypur	
	Magrayar	Magrayar	
	Mohan Auras	Aldaon	
Mohan	Jhalotar Ajgain	Jhalotar khás	
	Asiwan Kasulabad	Asiwan Jarullanagar	
	Ditto	Asiwan Katra	

APPENDIX I—(continued).
 (B).—Permanently-settled villages.

APPENDIX I.
(B).—Permanent-settled villages—(concluded).

Talsil.	Pargana.	Villages.	Remarks.
		Rautpur ... Surai Thakuri ... Sagauli ... Sanrauli ... Kanchanpur Gangauli ... Kudra ... Kondra ... Asrainda of Gajauli ... Gilsaha Mau ... Lawa Singhin Khera ... Latna ... Lohli ... Malhia Gadh ... Muraia ... Bhawalia ... Musandai ... Mahrani Khera ... Maurawan Khás (six maháls) ... Nawanguon ... Khajuhá ... Hárdi ... Hilauli ... Kanti (four maháls) ... Barua ... Kotbar ... Rum Khera ... Hindutungar ... Mawaiya Dakhli of Sahila ... Lachchhipur ... Atwab ... Jagat Khera ... Kuthar ... Mulahimpur ... Juhangirabad ... Barela ...	
Purwa ...	Maurawan ...		10 per cent. allowance was granted.
	Daundia Khera ...		No allowance was granted.
	Panhan ...		
	Bihar ...		
	Magrayar ...		10 per cent. allowance was granted.
Mohan ...	Gorinda Parsandan ...		10 per cent. allowance was granted. (Half village is permanently settled.)

(C).—Alluvial Maháls.

Talsil.	Pargana.	Mahál.	Nature of maháls before the present settlement.	Nature of maháls fixed by the Settlement Officer.
		Khairha ... Lakhmi Khera ... Lalupur ... Mirzapur ... Rautpur ... Nitwa ... Ladhwa Khera ... Shankarpur Sarai ... Sazni ... Hariharpur ... Sariyan ... Paharipur ...	Fluvial ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Not fluvial ... Ditto ... (1) Not fluvial (2) Fluvial	Fluvial. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Fluvial. Ditto.
Una ...	Sikandarpur ...		Existing katries. (a) Katri Basdiana ... (b) Do. Rautpur ... (c) Do. Mirzapur ... (d) Do. Lakhmi Khera, (e) Do. Shankarpur Sarai.	Both fluvial.
Ditto ...		Baraula ... Pariar ... Rámpur ...	(f) Do. Hariharpur ... Fluvial ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	Fluvial. Ditto. Ditto.
	Pariar ...		Existing Katries. (a) Katri Baraula ... (b) Do. Pariar ... (c) Do. Rámpur ... (d) Do. Marauda (both maháls).	
Ditto ...	Herha ...	Alwapur Sarsa ... Balai ... Baderka Turkia ... Badiyan Khera ... Baidara ... Dudhaura ... Khutwa Naogawan ... Malmau ... Majhera Bhikna ...	Fluvial ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	Fluvial. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.

APPENDIX I.
(C).—*Alluvial Mahâls*—(concluded.)

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Mahâl.	Nature of mahâls before the present settlement.	Nature of mahâls fixed by the Settlement Officer.
Unaо ...	Harha ...	Majhera Pipar Khera	Fluvial	Fluvial.
		Pahi	Ditto	Ditto.
		Rajwa Khera	Ditto	Ditto.
		Sarwagar	Ditto	Ditto.
		Tikri Ganesh	{ (1) Fluvial (2) Not fluvial	{ (1) Fluvial. (2) Not fluvial.
		Tikri Padmara	{ (1) Fluvial (2) Not fluvial	{ (1) Fluvial. (2) Not fluvial.
		Fatehpur	Ditto	Fluvial.
		Karmi Bijhalamau	Ditto	Ditto.
		Gandsar	Ditto (four mahâls)	Ditto (4 mahâls).
		Kander Patari	Ditto	Ditto.
		Poni	Ditto (three mahâls)	Fluvial.
		<i>Existing Kâtrîs.</i>		
Safpur ...	Safpur ...	(a) Katrî Alwapur Sarsa.		
		(b) Do. Baderka Turkia.		
		(c) Do. Pipar Khera.		
		(d) Do. Balai.		
		(e) Do. Badyan Khera.		
		(f) Do. Majra Bhekna.		
		(g) Do. Naogawan.		
		(h) Do. Malmâz.		
		Jamnalnagar	{ (1) Fluvial (2) Not fluvial	{ (1) Fluvial. (2) Not fluvial.
		Baholpur	Fluvial	Fluvial.
		Khairuddinpur	Ditto	Ditto.
Fatchpur Churasi	Bangar Mau ...	Sitohai	Ditto	Ditto.
		Shehzadpur	Ditto	Ditto.
		Faridpur Kattar	Ditto	Ditto.
		Lokia Badeypur	Ditto	Ditto.
		Nekpur	Ditto	Ditto.
		Bekharipur Patasia	{ (1) Fluvial (2) Not fluvial	{ (1) Fluvial. (2) Not fluvial.
		Jagat Nagar	{ (1) Fluvial (six mahâls), (2) Not fluvial	{ (1) Fluvial (6 mahâls). (2) Not fluvial.
		Sardharpur	{ (1) Ditto (2) Fluvial	{ (1) Ditto. (2) Fluvial.
		Mela Alam Shah	{ (1) Ditto three mahâls ... (2) Not fluvial	{ (1) (Ditto 3 mahâls). (2) Not fluvial.
		Umaria Bhagwantpur	{ (1) Ditto (2) Fluvial	{ (1) Fluvial. (2) Ditto,
		<i>Existing Kâtrîs.</i>		
		Katrî Jaisarmau.		
Forwa ...	Daundia Khera	Arjunpur	Fluvial (two mahâls)	Fluvial (2 mahâls).
		Aurangabad	Ditto	Ditto.
		Dadhuuli	Ditto	Ditto.
		Dabuuli	Ditto	Ditto.
		Gadai	Ditto	Ditto.
		Hindupur	Ditto	Ditto.
		Jajumau	Ditto	Ditto.
		Jamunia Kachh	Ditto	Ditto.
		Rustampur	Ditto	Ditto.
		Sahriya Salempur	Ditto	Ditto.
		Takhtia Kamarud-dinpur.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Ruppur Chandela	{ (1) Ditto (2) Not fluvial	{ (1) Ditto. (2) Not fluvial.
		<i>Existing Kâtrîs.</i>		
		(a) Katrî Parka.		
		(b) Do. Piareypur.		
		(c) Do. Radhan.		
		(d) Do. Suriyan.		
		(f) Do. Alipur.		
		(h) Do. Turna.		
		Misran Khera	Fluvial	Fluvial.
		Dulo Khera	Ditto	Ditto.
		Pure Khera	Ditto	{ (1) Fluvial. (2) Not fluvial.
		Chautari Kalan	Ditto	{ (1) Ditto. (2) Fluvial.
		Dhanpat Khera	Ditto	{ (1) Ditto. (2) Not fluvial.
		Malepur	Ditto	{ (1) Ditto. (2) Fluvial.
		Bhadyan Khera	Fluvial (three mahâls)	Not fluvial.
		Lal Khera	Fluvial	{ (1) Fluvial. (2) Not fluvial.
		Keola Khera	Ditto	Ditto.
		<i>Existing Kâtrîs.</i>		
		(a) Katrî Malepur.		
		(b) Do. Baksar.		
		(c) Do. Bhadeyan		
		Do. (three mahâls)		
		(d) Do. Duli Khera		
		Fluvial		Fluvial.
		Chautri Khurd		

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Nature.	Period.	Total area.	Not assessable.				
					Revenue free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DRAO.									
Unao	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	41,022	205	790	2,058	8,329	11,372
		Present ...	41,024	258	952	2,059	8,825	12,134	
		Revenue free ...	Former ...	50	...	...	...	4	4
		Present ...	50	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Total ...	Former ...	41,081	205	790	2,058	8,329	11,376
			Present ...	41,088	258	952	2,059	8,825	12,137
Sikandarpur	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	27,113	...	465	650	2,937	4,122
		Present ...	27,056	...	604	617	1,258	2,479	
Pariar	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	13,144	...	262	830	940	2,082
		Present ...	13,102	...	244	719	572	1,535	
Harha	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	93,605	19	2,195	4,037	18,458	24,734
		Present ...	93,602	49	2,010	3,838	14,965	20,862	
		Permanent ...	Former ...	33,258	179	709	1,043	5,431	7,362
		Present ...	33,275	94	665	750	3,734	5,243	
		Total ...	Former ...	1,26,833	198	2,904	5,050	23,914	52,096
			Present ...	1,26,877	143	2,075	4,558	18,629	26,105
Total of tahsil	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	1,74,854	234	3,712	7,555	30,759	42,310
		Present ...	1,74,814	387	3,810	7,243	25,620	37,010	
		Revenue free ...	Former ...	59	...	...	...	4	4
		Present ...	59	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Permanent ...	Former ...	33,258	179	709	1,043	5,431	7,362
		Present ...	33,275	94	665	750	3,734	5,243	
		Total ...	Former ...	2,08,201	403	4,421	8,628	36,224	49,676
			Present ...	2,08,148	431	4,475	7,943	29,357	42,256
Safipur	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	83,587	6	1,642	4,366	9,127	15,041
		Present ...	83,554	6	1,713	3,181	10,368	15,858	
		Permanent ...	Former ...	274	...	2	2	84	38
		Present ...	274	...	2	1	28	31	
		Total ...	Former ...	83,861	6	1,544	4,368	9,161	15,079
			Present ...	83,828	6	1,715	3,182	10,986	16,880
Bangermau	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	99,774	220	1,953	3,976	9,178	15,277
		Present ...	99,390	104	1,951	2,737	8,825	13,117	
		Revenue free ...	Former ...	207	...	2	1	37	40
		Present ...	207	...	2	1	39	42	
		Total ...	Former ...	1,00,181	220	1,905	3,977	9,215	15,317
			Present ...	1,00,147	104	1,953	2,738	8,364	13,159
Fatchpur Chaurasi	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	81,587	464	575	1,580	3,206	5,825
		Present ...	81,300	118	617	1,118	2,065	3,558	
		Permanent ...	Former ...	6,017	...	104	152	202	858
		Present ...	6,017	...	125	121	213	489	
		Revenue free ...	Former ...	2,532	28	60	83	480	651
		Present ...	2,535	...	66	65	354	485	
		Total ...	Former ...	40,136	492	739	1,815	4,268	7,334
			Present ...	39,552	118	808	1,304	2,302	4,632
Total of tahsil	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	2,15,148	690	4,020	9,922	21,511	36,143
		Present ...	2,14,534	223	4,291	7,036	21,288	32,333	
		Permanent ...	Former ...	8,291	...	106	154	698	896
		Present ...	8,291	...	127	122	271	520	
		Revenue free ...	Former ...	2,739	28	62	84	517	601
		Present ...	2,742	...	68	63	393	527	
		Total ...	Former ...	2,24,178	718	4,188	10,160	22,064	37,730
			Present ...	2,23,877	228	4,476	7,224	21,952	33,880
Purwa	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	64,470	34	1,135	3,350	11,539	16,358
		Present ...	65,134	...	1,163	3,023	10,242	14,428	
		Permanent ...	Former ...	11,562	...	165	691	2,690	3,546
		Present ...	11,568	...	193	616	2,373	3,182	
		Total ...	Former ...	71,032	34	1,301	4,041	14,529	19,904
			Present ...	71,102	...	1,356	3,633	12,615	17,610
Maurawan	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	63,836	189	1,080	4,668	13,708	19,945
		Present ...	63,924	17	1,191	4,785	12,495	18,406	
		Permanent ...	Former ...	43,701	...	855	3,263	8,636	12,754
		Present ...	43,804	10	928	2,925	6,421	10,284	
		Total ...	Former ...	1,10,537	180	1,944	8,231	22,844	32,699
			Present ...	1,10,728	27	2,122	7,710	18,420	28,779
Asobs	...	Ordinary ...	Former ...	25,261	60	373	1,478	2,749	4,650
		Present ...	25,428	455	457	1,330	4,313	6,500	
		Ordinary ...	Former ...	25,511	...	646	1,364	2,889	4,808
		Present ...	25,579	...	670	1,172	8,554	6,396	
Bingwantnagar	...	Revenue free ...	Former ...	224	...	3	11	25	39
		Present ...	224	...	3	10	32	45	
		Total ...	Former ...	28,735	...	649	1,373	2,913	4,987
			Present ...	28,802	...	673	1,182	3,586	5,441

DIX II.
Statement.

Assessable.												
Out of cultivation.				Cultivated.					Dry.		Total.	
Groves.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.		Irrigated.					Dry.		Total.	Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.
		Old.	New.	Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	20	21		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,397	9,074	...	393	10,864	12,301	...	...	12,301	6,485	18,786	29,650	2.80
2,140	5,776	92	638	8,646	5,215	3,259	841	9,835	10,899	20,244	28,890	3.13
...	6	...	...	6	17	...	...	17	32	49	55	...
...	10	...	10	20	11	...	...	11	25	36	46	3.47
1,397	9,080	...	393	10,870	12,318	...	...	12,318	6,517	18,835	29,705	2.79
2,140	5,786	92	648	8,668	5,256	3,250	841	9,356	10,924	20,280	28,946	3.14
1,232	3,013	...	65	4,310	7,521	...	...	7,521	11,160	18,681	22,991	2.51
1,803	2,698	1,702	1,355	7,558	3,077	2,114	383	5,574	11,475	17,049	24,607	2.85
524	2,057	...	85	3,566	3,406	1,042	...	4,448	3,048	7,496	11,062	2.74
518	2,581	411	525	4,035	814	9,068	106	3,983	3,549	7,532	11,567	2.84
8,290	18,479	23	919	27,711	22,063	1,254	...	23,317	17,843	41,160	68,871	2.89
7,838	14,676	1,597	1,580	25,691	10,765	5,447	768	16,980	30,069	47,049	72,740	3.02
3,886	7,187	...	120	11,173	7,798	183	...	7,981	6,742	14,723	25,896	2.53
3,383	5,532	420	718	10,053	3,997	1,164	474	5,635	12,344	17,979	28,032	2.78
12,176	25,646	23	1,039	38,884	29,861	1,437	...	31,298	24,585	55,883	94,767	2.79
11,221	20,208	2,017	2,298	35,744	14,762	6,611	242	22,615	42,413	65,028	1,00,772	2.96
11,443	33,523	23	1,162	46,461	45,291	2,296	...	47,587	38,536	86,123	1,32,574	2.77
12,299	25,731	3,802	4,098	45,030	19,901	13,883	398	35,982	55,992	91,874	1,37,804	3.00
...	6	...	...	6	17	...	...	17	32	49	55	...
...	10	...	10	20	11	...	...	11	25	36	56	3.47
3,886	7,167	...	120	11,173	7,798	183	...	7,981	6,742	14,723	25,896	2.53
3,383	5,532	420	718	10,053	3,997	1,164	474	5,635	12,344	17,979	28,032	2.78
15,329	40,696	23	1,582	57,630	53,106	2,479	...	55,585	45,310	1,00,895	1,38,525	2.74
15,682	31,273	4,222	4,826	56,003	23,909	15,047	2,572	41,528	68,361	1,09,889	1,05,892	2.97
4,403	18,603	...	480	23,486	16,013	8,542	...	24,555	20,505	45,060	68,546	2.34
4,383	11,661	2,179	1,933	20,156	11,805	6,460	443	18,708	28,832	47,540	67,696	2.79
3	...	...	2	3	59	...	...	59	174	233	236	1.18
7	2	2	2	13	44	1	...	45	185	230	243	1.78
4,406	18,603	...	480	23,489	16,072	8,542	...	24,614	20,679	45,293	68,782	2.33
4,390	11,663	2,181	1,935	20,169	11,849	6,461	443	18,733	29,017	47,770	67,939	2.78
4,656	18,431	...	573	23,690	12,032	9,176	...	21,838	30,169	61,007	84,697	1.89
4,595	13,598	3,364	2,811	24,368	9,752	4,765	1,393	15,940	46,565	62,505	86,573	2.29
...	9	...	9	18	...	...	...	...	149	149	167	...
6	16	4	2	28	...	...	...	...	137	137	165	1.26
4,686	18,440	...	582	23,708	12,662	9,176	...	21,888	30,318	61,156	84,864	1.88
4,601	18,614	3,368	2,813	24,396	9,752	4,765	1,393	15,940	46,702	62,642	87,038	2.29
917	5,533	...	163	6,613	2,847	5,030	...	7,877	11,272	19,140	25,762	1.45
1,233	4,337	2,336	1,555	9,501	1,291	1,800	622	3,713	14,228	17,941	27,442	2.26
201	1,159	...	18	1,378	731	580	...	1,311	2,470	3,781	5,159	1.72
195	822	469	164	1,650	243	206	146	595	3,283	3,878	5,528	2.02
228	268	...	5	501	235	411	...	646	734	1,390	1,881	...
242	160	127	143	672	219	273	207	609	679	1,378	2,050	2.65
1,346	6,960	...	186	8,492	3,813	6,021	...	9,834	14,475	24,310	32,892	1.80
1,700	5,319	2,932	1,872	11,823	1,753	2,279	975	5,007	18,190	23,197	35,020	2.26
10,006	42,567	...	1,916	53,789	31,522	22,748	...	54,270	70,946	1,25,216	1,79,005	2.06
10,241	29,596	7,879	6,300	54,025	22,578	13,025	2,458	38,361	89,625	1,27,986	1,82,011	1.74
201	1,159	...	18	1,381	790	580	...	1,370	2,644	4,014	5,295	1.69
202	824	471	166	1,663	287	207	146	640	3,468	4,108	5,771	2.01
228	277	...	14	519	235	411	...	646	883	1,529	2,048	...
248	176	131	145	700	219	273	207	699	816	1,515	2,215	2.52
10,498	44,003	...	1,248	55,689	32,547	23,739	...	56,286	74,473	1,30,735	1,86,448	2.02
10,691	30,596	8,481	6,820	56,888	23,891	13,505	2,811	39,700	93,909	1,33,609	1,89,997	2.46
5,347	9,785	92	560	15,784	16,338	235	...	16,593	16,335	26,928	42,712	2.60
5,680	4,282	4,965	981	15,908	6,862	8,588	...	15,450	13,348	28,798	44,706	3.08
1,013	2,243	...	146	3,432	2,751	...	...	2,751	2,233	4,494	8,416	2.47
1,083	1,319	685	185	3,272	1,352	1,898	...	3,250	5,514	8,786	13,005	2.11
6,390	12,028	92	706	19,216	19,109	235	...	19,344	12,568	31,912	51,128	2.58
6,763	5,601	1,650	1,166	19,180	8,214	10,486	...	18,700	15,612	34,312	53,492	3.13
8,941	8,402	103	463	12,915	15,764	628	...	16,392	14,584	30,976	43,891	2.30
4,271	7,093	750	1,013	13,127	3,514	11,499	711	15,724	16,578	32,302	45,429	2.92
3,879	5,097	...	236	9,212	8,722	...	...	8,722	16,013	24,735	38,947	2.07
8,523	5,193	741	1,388	10,845	2,549	9,512	576	12,667	13,005	25,675	36,520	2.98
7,820	13,499	109	699	22,127	24,186	628	...	25,114	30,597	55,711	77,838	2.20
7,794	12,286	1,491	2,401	23,972	6,063	21,041	1,287	28,391	29,586	57,077	81,949	2.95
1,597	8,238	80	304	10,214	2,135	3,312	...	5,447	8,050	13,497	23,711	2.47
1,595	4,527	262	342	6,726	1,997	3,480	828	6,305	8,837	13,112	21,868	2.75
2,361	9,563	...	109	12,033	7,168	2,191	...	9,359	2,221	11,580	23,613	2.89
2,483	7,138	495	477	10,593	5,330	849	1	6,180	6,409	12,589	23,182	3.14
6	66	...	...	72	74	35	...	109	4	113	185	...
8	24	...	8	40	69	8	...	77	62	139	179	3.02
2,367	9,629	...	109	12,105	7,242	2,226	...	9,408	2,225	11,698	23,798	2.87
2,491	7,162	495	485	10,633	5,399	857	1	6,257	6,471	12,728	23,361	3.14

Tahsil	Pargana.	Nature.	Period.	Total area.	Not assessable.				
					Revenue free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PURWA.	Daundia Khera	Ordinary	Former	36,714	100	1,180	1,845	3,196	6,321
		Present	36,756	..	1,155	1,608	2,777	5,540	
		Permanent	..	186	..	8	2	9	19
		Present	..	186	..	7	7	9	23
		Revenue free...	Former	115	..	3	12	7	22
		Present	..	115	..	3	10	4	17
	Panhan	Total	Former	37,045	100	1,191	1,859	3,212	6,362
		Present	37,057	..	1,165	1,625	2,790	5,580	
		Ordinary	Former	11,343	..	281	425	1,119	2,025
		Present	..	11,346	..	292	428	936	1,656
		Permanent	..	841	..	8	87	43	138
		Present	..	841	..	14	94	52	160
	Bihar	Total	Former	12,184	..	289	512	1,302	2,163
		Present	..	12,187	..	306	522	988	1,816
		Ordinary	Former	14,416	..	340	638	1,716	2,694
		Present	..	14,426	..	347	614	1,112	2,078
		Permanent	..	712	..	19	33	99	151
	Patan	Present	..	714	..	21	39	111	171
		Total	Former	15,128	..	359	671	1,815	2,845
		Present	..	15,140	..	368	653	1,223	2,244
		Ordinary	Former	6,908	..	123	355	784	1,262
		Present	..	6,924	..	114	330	700	1,144
	Magrayar	Ordinary	Former	18,179	37	331	896	917	2,181
		Present	..	18,183	..	379	742	2,520	3,641
		Permanent	..	1,312	..	33	39	58	130
		Present	..	1,315	..	33	39	23	95
		Total	Former	19,491	37	364	995	975	2,311
	Ghatampur	Present	..	19,498	..	412	781	2,543	3,736
		Ordinary	Former	15,371	..	421	678	1,173	2,267
		Present	..	15,379	..	413	525	908	1,846
		Ordinary	Former	2,82,739	401	5,920	15,092	40,288	62,601
		Present	..	2,83,078	472	6,184	14,557	39,566	60,779
	Total of tahsil	Permanent	Former	61,714	..	1,088	4,115	11,595	16,738
		Present	..	61,828	10	1,190	3,720	8,989	13,915
		Revenue free...	Former	339	..	6	23	32	61
		Present	..	339	..	6	20	36	62
		Total	Former	344,702	401	7,014	20,180	51,855	70,400
	Mohan Auras	Present	..	345,245	482	7,386	18,297	48,591	74,756
		Ordinary	Former	1,23,352	873	2,044	5,271	25,205	32,893
		Present	..	1,23,702	601	2,220	5,778	25,321	33,832
		Revenue free...	Former	1,492	..	34	30	292	356
		Present	..	1,490	..	32	64	221	322
	Gorinda Parsandau,	Total	Former	1,25,144	873	2,078	5,301	25,497	33,249
		Present	..	12,5,192	501	2,261	5,842	25,550	34,154
		Ordinary	Former	27,445	..	377	2,394	3,634	6,405
		Present	..	27,472	447	491	2,253	3,329	6,520
		Permanent	Former	610	..	8	28	78	114
	Jhalotar Ajgairi	Present	..	610	..	12	38	59	109
		Total	Former	28,055	..	385	2,422	3,712	6,519
		Present	..	28,082	447	503	2,291	3,888	6,629
		Ordinary	Former	62,668	316	1,196	4,833	6,747	13,092
		Present	..	62,696	316	1,282	4,229	6,814	12,641
	Asiwan Rasulabad,	Ordinary	Former	63,286	20	1,272	3,859	5,608	10,849
		Present	..	63,262	6	1,309	2,988	7,056	11,419
		Ordinary	Former	2,76,996	709	4,889	16,357	41,284	68,239
		Present	..	2,77,132	1,270	5,371	15,248	42,523	64,412
		Permanent	Former	610	..	8	28	78	114
	Total of tahsil	Present	..	610	..	12	38	59	109
		Revenue free...	Former	1,492	..	34	30	292	356
		Present	..	1,490	..	32	64	226	322
		Total		Former	2,79,098	709	4,931	16,415	41,654	69,709
		Present		..	2,79,232	1,270	5,415	15,350	42,808	64,843
MOHAM.	Total of district	Ordinary	Former	9,49,737	2,024	18,541	49,856	1,32,872	2,04,293
		Present	..	9,49,868	2,307	19,646	44,054	1,28,997	1,95,034
		Permanent	Former	1,41,873	179	1,911	5,340	17,680	25,110
		Present	..	1,02,004	104	2,000	4,630	13,053	19,787
		Revenue free...	Former	4,629	28	102	137	845	1,112
		Present	..	4,630	..	106	160	658	914
		Total	Former	10,56,269	2,231	20,554	55,333	1,52,997	2,80,515
		Present	..	10,56,502	2,411	21,752	48,864	1,42,708	2,15,735

(a) Excludes 1,592 acres cultivated area of revenue free and nazul lands.

DIX II.

Statement—(concluded)

Assessable.													
Out of cultivation.				Cultivated.									
Groves.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.		Irrigated.				Dry.		Total.			
		Old.	New.	Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Dry.	Total.	Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.	
2,166	9,606	..	154	11,926	6,761	3,588	218	10,567	7,930	18,497	30,423	2.66 1.62	
2,439	6,470	1,370	1,363	11,042	4,671	1,608	292	6,571	13,003	19,574	31,216	2.89 1.81	
22	24	..	..	46	53	..	..	53	68	121	167	2.40 1.73
20	13	..	8	36	35	..	..	35	92	127	163	2.87 2.21
7	1	..	..	8	27	48	..	73	10	85	98	.. ..
12	2	..	1	15	9	62	..	61	22	83	98	3.13 2.65	
2,195	9,631	..	154	11,930	6,841	3,636	218	10,695	8,098	18,703	30,683	2.65 1.61	
2,471	6,485	1,370	1,357	11,693	4,715	1,600	292	6,607	13,117	19,754	31,477	2.89 1.82	
655	3,790	..	33	4,478	3,280	571	..	3,851	959	4,540	9,315	3.08 1.60	
748	3,482	72	90	4,302	2,454	337	2	2,763	2,505	5,218	9,690	3.18 1.74	
19	277	..	..	296	83	291	..	374	33	407	703	2.74 1.59
21	247	6	22	296	45	167	..	212	173	385	681	3.69 2.03	
674	4,067	..	33	4,774	3,363	862	..	4,225	1,022	5,247	10,021	3.05 1.60	
769	3,720	78	112	4,688	2,499	504	2	3,005	2,678	5,683	10,371	3.22 1.76	
1,718	3,146	..	93	4,957	4,071	1,271	..	5,312	1,423	6,765	11,722	2.82 1.63	
1,861	2,856	110	159	4,958	2,591	778	..	3,369	3,006	7,365	12,353	3.04 1.81	
74	231	..	..	305	178	20	..	198	58	256	561	2.59 1.18
80	181	11	1	274	100	18	..	118	151	269	543	3.53 1.75	
1,792	3,377	..	93	5,212	4,249	1,291	..	5,540	1,481	7,021	12,283	2.81 1.61	
1,942	3,039	121	160	5,262	2,691	796	..	3,487	4,147	7,034	12,896	3.06 1.81	
987	2,171	..	17	3,175	1,742	406	..	2,148	323	2,471	5,046	3.24 1.42	
1,065	1,821	72	78	3,036	1,096	158	..	1,254	1,490	5,780	3.49 1.66		
3,461	6,947	..	90	10,498	3,267	1,197	..	4,464	1,036	5,500	15,998	3.45 1.10	
3,667	4,134	298	134	8,233	2,406	552	..	2,958	3,351	6,309	14,542	3.19 1.39	
189	527	..	1	717	407	..	..	407	58	465	1,182	3.51 1.38
202	260	8	12	482	419	..	..	419	319	738	1,220	4.35 2.63
3,650	7,474	..	91	11,215	3,674	1,197	..	4,871	1,094	5,965	17,180	3.46 1.20	
3,869	4,394	306	146	8,715	2,825	552	..	3,377	3,670	7,047	15,762	3.32 1.48	
2,331	4,198	..	172	6,701	3,202	1,436	..	4,728	1,675	6,403	13,104	3.28 1.60	
2,403	2,922	571	522	6,418	2,136	479	484	3,039	4,016	7,115	13,533	2.99 1.57	
24,561	65,341	281	1,935	92,681	63,838	14,835	218	78,801	48,506	1,27,457	2,20,138	2.66 1.54	
26,212	44,727	8,965	5,153	85,063	33,057	28,328	2,318	63,703	73,533	1,37,236	2,22,299	3.00 1.85	
6,226	8,309	..	383	14,008	12,191	311	..	12,505	18,463	30,968	44,376	2.17 1.49	
4,930	7,213	1,451	1,611	15,295	4,500	11,625	576	16,701	16,007	32,708	47,913	3.09 2.11	
13	67	..	..	80	101	83	..	184	14	198	278	.. ..
20	26	..	9	55	78	60	..	139	84	222	277	3.06 2.45	
29,803	74,307	281	2,378	1,06,739	76,133	15,229	218	91,580	67,043	1,58,623	2,65,392	2.56 1.53	
31,162	51,936	10,416	6,779	1,00,823	37,635	49,013	2,534	80,542	8,624	1,70,166	2,70,489	3.02 1.90	
3,503	22,624	..	2,034	28,167	8,912	22,112	..	31,054	31,538	2,592	90,759	2.12 1.46	
4,297	14,193	3,332	3,063	24,885	9,137	14,313	2,857	26,337	38,648	64,985	89,870	2.57 1.86	
108	80	..	4	192	92	413	..	535	409	944	1,136	.. ..
108	51	40	66	265	95	74	196	385	538	903	1,168	2.65 2.05	
3,617	22,704	..	2,038	28,359	9,034	22,555	..	31,589	31,917	63,536	91,995	2.09 1.44	
4,405	14,241	3,372	3,129	25,150	9,232	14,417	3,053	26,702	30,186	65,888	91,938	2.57 1.86	
831	5,363	..	326	6,525	473	6,951	..	7,423	7,086	14,515	21,040	2.38 1.61	
1,058	3,967	435	706	6,164	396	6,343	378	7,517	7,171	14,788	20,952	2.81 1.98	
7	214	..	5	225	..	204	..	204	66	270	496	2.77 1.51	
13	134	..	..	201	..	281	..	281	19	300	501	3.75 2.25
833	6,582	..	331	6,751	473	7,158	..	7,933	7,152	14,785	21,536	2.34 1.61	
1,063	4,101	435	760	6,365	396	6,624	378	7,898	7,190	15,088	21,453	2.83 1.99	
2,169	12,316	..	933	15,178	2,315	15,532	..	18,347	16,046	34,393	49,571	2.62 1.82	
2,872	10,998	..	1,679	14,949	3,110	13,995	..	17,065	18,101	35,106	50,055	3.07 2.16	
2,741	13,516	..	360	16,617	6,012	11,034	..	17,046	15,724	35,770	52,887	2.32 1.58	
2,663	8,844	842	1,855	14,207	6,629	10,166	339	17,733	19,803	37,636	51,848	3.04 2.21	
9,250	53,821	..	3,413	66,487	18,244	53,632	..	73,876	73,394	1,47,270	2,13,737	2.31 1.59	
10,891	58,002	4,609	6,703	69,205	19,271	41,747	4,674	68,692	83,823	1,52,515	2,12,720	2.82 2.02	
7	214	..	5	226	..	204	..	204	66	270	496	2.77 1.51	
13	134	..	54	201	..	281	..	281	19	300	501	3.75 2.25	
108	80	..	4	192	92	443	..	535	409	944	1,136	.. ..
108	51	40	66	285	95	74	196	365	538	903	1,168	2.65 2.05	
9,385	54,118	..	3,122	66,905	18,836	56,279	..	74,615	73,539	1,48,484	2,15,389	2.29 1.58	
11,012	38,137	4,649	6,823	60,671	19,366	45,102	4,870	69,338	84,380	1,53,718	2,14,389	2.83 2.03	
55,203	1,95,755	304	8,056	2,59,448	1,58,895	95,511	218	2,54,621	2,31,442	4,86,666	7,45,474	2.42 1.58	
59,643	1,38,056	25,255	22,269	2,45,223	95,107	99,983	11,548	2,06,638	3,02,978	5,04,011	7,54,834	2.81 1.90	
9,323	16,930	..	526	26,788	20,792	1,278	..	22,060	27,915	49,975	70,763	2.21 1.93	
8,528	18,703	2,342	2,549	27,122	8,754	13,277	1,196	23,257	31,838	55,095	82,217	2.01 1.95	
349	430	..	18	797	445	937	..	1,382	1,338	2,720	3,517	.. ..
376	263	171	230	1,040	403	407	403	1,213	1,463	2,675	3,716	2.03 1.89	
64,935	2,13,124	304	8,630	2,86,993	1,80,122	97,726	218	2,73,066	2,60,995	5,38,761	(a) 8,25,734	2.39 1.56	
68,647	1,52,022	27,768	25,048	2,78,385	1,04,294	1,13,667	13,147	2,31,108	3,36,274	5,67,382	(b) 8,10,767	2.83 1.91	

(b) Excludes 928 acres cultivated area of revenue free and nazul lands and includes 32 acres land prepared for sugarcane.

APPENDIX III.

Crop Statistics.

Former	Mauriawat	***	5,390, 5,579	4,275	173	1,824	27 113	63	6,330	6,206	6,480	6,206	526	13,304	33,045	4,369			
Average			6,049, 8,061	10,744	5,520	139	2,526	35,039	208	13,267	72	5,493	6,337	600	12,015	37,902	13,486		
Present			5,255, 4,217	16,339	6,402	115	1,426	33,354	79	16,587	52	5,034	6,795	1,304	9,538	38,389	13,743		
Former			11,693	1,205	2,206	729	35	6,313	21	868	4	1,225	2,225	156	3,235	7,750	4,497		
Average			1,546	1,402	1,978	1,615	21	6,320	201	2,638	50	910	2,449	176	3,291	9,715	2,735		
Present			15,365	1,522	2,113	8,173	21	430	8,507	93	3,314	91	772	2,485	292	2,861	9,908	3,110	
Former			11,349	689	5,585	611	7	177	6,318	205	782	5	9,718	274	189	1,250	5,424	445	
Average			13,036	615	4,116	1,089	12	158	7,545	475	1,988	23	3,336	240	539	1,165	7,766	2,215	
Present			12,724	1,536	750	3,647	982	14	101	7,089	160	1,417	12	3,683	280	475	519	6,555	920
Former			18,772	1,144	4,443	8,468	464	40	200	10,759	149	754	12	3,702	421	620	2,537	8,195	182
Average			21,061	2,219	513	8,691	1,241	38	347	13,049	53	1,601	52	4,924	834	1,028	2,419	11,213	3,201
Present			19,776	1,979	576	7,701	1,436	45	161	11,898	148	1,393	8	5,114	425	1,006	1,390	9,493	1,615
Former			5,247	663	4,06	1,367	299	48	111	2,894	8	554	35	1,496	32	41	209	2,465	112
Average			5,667	768	356	1,373	739	34	70	3,340	210	818	37	1,504	34	201	511	3,315	986
Present			5,681	799	305	1,459	587	42	22	3,214	23	848	**	1,626	12	114	2,760	293	...
Former			7,021	987	283	1,954	343	6	196	3,760	77	1,427	25	1,405	107	8	1,483	3,252	...
Average			7,696	352	433	2,140	884	8	110	4,527	142	619	32	2,042	113	125	1,221	4,214	1,125
Present			7,634	918	174	2,957	634	6	39	4,038	30	445	**	2,382	88	58	914	3,867	266
Former			2,471	442	143	680	211	***	13	1,389	132	132	**	573	**	92	265	1,082	***
Average			2,744	283	216	750	245	***	33	1,527	98	314	2	733	10	153	438	1,748	517
Present			2,743	223	166	790	300	***	9	1,423	29	219	**	866	23	113	146	1,336	80
Former			6,002	956	607	1,513	221	25	38	3,360	64	506	**	1,598	67	237	235	2,708	66
Average			7,193	706	365	2,167	568	14	64	3,874	288	858	117	1,970	20	393	404	4,304	985
Present			7,047	612	157	2,370	603	11	28	3,781	114	767	32	2,038	69	341	224	3,555	319
Former			6,403	678	645	2,923	125	5	8	3,684	36	284	70	1,643	109	125	468	2,755	36
Average			8,139	882	296	3,555	560,	3	41	5,245	124	721	115	1,820	379	325	774	4,268	1,372
Present			7,115	879	31	2,822	606	6	28	4,402	21	482	44	1,782	284	299	378	3,290	667
Former			1,58,886	20,388	13,578	34,178	9,362	414	2,909	80,829	1,311	13,806	314	27,615	11,700	3,086	26,576	84,404	6,345
Average			1,76,324	18,503	15,197	44,667	10,138	352	2,493	102,354	4,058	13,396	598	28,145	13,004	4,787	26,234	106,222	33,272
Present			1,70,338	17,447	10,854	49,011	17,230	333	2,763	97,638	1,612	31,390	330	27,485	13,245	6,111	18,457	99,230	26,530
Former			63,716	12,904	6,078	7,569	5,618	112	2,115	34,603	699	3,918	225	5,003	13,807	1,379	5,431	30,402	1,439
Average			68,418	8,160	8,098	13,809	8,947	69	2,076	41,739	4,077	12,648	5,263	5,089	12,637	1,260	5,232	46,206	19,547
Present			66,050	6,092	6,586	13,215	10,138	77	2,342	41,450	2,970	13,646	4,829	6,369	12,141	646	3,173	48,774	19,174
Former			14,783	1,105	1,942	3,543	699	23	416	7,728	28	1,131	106	5,049	2,606	107	2,350	7,274	217
Average			15,559	1,660	1,450	3,571	1,696	10	821	9,505	119	2,473	105	1,012	4,490	336	2,422	8,957	2,306
Present			15,117	1,743	1,399	4,007	1,467	3	276	8,895	86	3,266	31	895	2,574	521	2,072	9,355	3,181
Former			34,581	4,654	3,260	7,815	3,888	65	537	19,119	887	3,908	627	2,771	4,894	351	2,585	16,023	561
Average			36,357	4,689	2,353	9,323	4,598	32	1,059	22,054	2,555	8,038	1,993	3,010	5,056	672	1,775	23,384	9,091
Present			35,279	4,318	2,590	9,093	3,890	25	729	20,645	1,705	9,147	1,550	2,192	5,305	1,404	1,392	22,713	8,079
Former			35,790	6,342	2,815	7,894	2,422	27	531	20,031	655	2,192	221	1,871	5,468	566	3,116	16,103	350
Average			38,959	5,035	2,628	10,339	4,607	52	976	23,637	3,688	6,607	3,481	3,199	6,418	656	1,929	25,928	10,606
Present			37,641	4,774	2,492	10,418	4,342	19	811	22,856	2,907	4,957	2,756	3,696	6,953	1,058	1,157	23,481	8,629
Former			1,48,872	24,902	14,036	27,121	11,627	227	3,599	98,165	1,249	11,149	1,179	10,591	28,775	2,403	6,865	104,475	25,677
Average			1,59,293	19,544	14,529	37,342	9,848	163	3,592	96,958	10,439	29,811	10,842	12,310	26,601	2,924	11,558	104,475	42,146
Present			1,54,087	19,927	13,067	36,733	9,837	124	4,158	98,846	9,761	31,016	9,166	13,180	26,973	3,629	7,784	33,366	39,133
Former			5,40,359	83,645	38,273	1,83,370	32,753	1077	9,364	2,98,482	7,222	39,196	2,857	68,948	72,627	9,366	52,630	25,284	10,606
Average			5,84,372	71,820	43,260	1,69,485	63,329	1,932	17,779	3,66,605	28,384	94,618	35,322	69,504	65,006	13,545	48,955	355,533	1,37,567
Present			5,68,278	66,082	36,967	1,57,020	70,602	752	11,762	3,43,185	16,933	1,00,274	26,996	78,165	64,476	16,036	34,758	337,028	1,12,543

(a) Includes 1,598 acres cultivated area of revenue-free and nazúl land. Cultivated area of revenue-free and nazúl land * excludes 32 acres land prepared for sugarcane.

(b) In

Rent-roll and Collections.

(12A)

Tahsil.	Targana.	Period.	Tenants' land held in				Khidkaشت.				Total.				Sub-tenants' land.											
			Cash.		Kind.		Collections including arrears.				Sir		Swái income.				Area.									
			Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20							
Una	Una	Former	15.932	85,790	... 40	121	83,590	1,03,116	1,169	5,527	568	2,325	968	17,927	32,608	7,121	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487							
		Average	16,980	93,243	... 63	... 50	1,05,020	1,03,364	1,03,116	1,915	4,764	2,108	19,317	1,487,223	1,881	15,711	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487							
		Present	17,570	1,05,020	... 53	... 50	65,803	... 53	1,380	239	745	458	1,207	19,738	1,06,924	1,519	9,727	136	87	... 1,487						
		Former	13,113	56,803	... 53	... 50	65,803	... 53	3,014	10,537	568	2,851	1,181	16,25	71,372	1,230	8,827	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487						
Sikandarpur	Sikandarpur	Average	18,496	65,367	... 53	... 50	65,367	... 53	184	65,371	2,211	4,474	1,950	4,929	17,716	76,380	2,367	17,215	... 1,487	... 1,487						
		Present	12,546	63,030	... 53	... 50	63,030	... 53	117	22,608	2,964	4,474	1,881	4,490	16,498	64,590	2,291	17,167	239	72	... 1,487					
		Former	5,052	23,608	... 53	... 50	30,807	31,404	22,608	1,634	6,369	206	963	20,37	6,852	30,156	822	5,310	... 1,487	... 1,487						
		Average	6,443	36,754	... 53	... 50	31,404	31,107	31,107	763	1,890	760	2,037	35,221	7,980	1,023	7,196	20	6	... 1,487						
Urao	Pariar	Present	45,708	2,26,752	... 53	... 50	2,26,752	... 53	1,023	3,119	357	777	447	7,345	31,554	51,973	2,49,473	2,250	11,266	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Former	53,071	2,87,885	... 53	... 50	2,87,885	... 53	955	2120	5,069	18,688	696	8,831	571	62,816	2,93,596	7,559	52,222	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Average	62,481	2,96,350	1,355	1,357	2,90,005	2,80,731	4,499	538	4,499	538	2,444	543	2,010	61,048	5,00,513	13,982	80,950	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Present	... 1,487	2,97,357	... 53	... 50	4,866	4,866	... 53	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	... 1,487					
Marha	Marha	Former	70,825	3,80,953	1,108	1,108	2,4078	3,80,953	4,87,156	11,026	41,121	3,026	8,927	3,608	92,877	4,43,609	5,292	32,527	... 1,487	... 1,487						
		Average	89,970	4,83,269	1,107	1,107	1,107	4,97,234	8,345	8,345	8,345	8,345	12,301	1,432	1,07,777	5,13,519	12,830	92,314	... 1,487	... 1,487						
		Present	88,746	4,96,077	1,154	1,157	4,97,234	1,157	10,113	692	4,327	1,1442	4,613	1,07,777	5,03,581	17,905	1,15,975	305	115	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Total	... 1,487	70,825	3,80,953	1,108	1,108	2,4078	3,80,953	4,87,156	11,026	41,121	3,026	8,927	3,608	92,877	4,43,609	5,292	32,527	... 1,487	... 1,487					
Safipur	Safipur	Former	34,545	1,43,090	46	182	1,43,281	5,282	20,804	3,024	12,928	1,040	4,897	1,77,903	3,162	13,488	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487						
		Average	37,424	1,96,528	180	429	1,96,947	1,86,897	3,263	12,083	6,902	28,244	1,536	47,791	2,38,770	3,418	25,247	517	124	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Present	34,434	1,88,459	550	... 50	1,88,459	... 50	6,653	13,873	4,097	1,277	4,097	1,277	45,734	1,86,660	5,034	35,700	517	124	... 1,487	... 1,487				
		Former	46,864	1,55,794	643	18	1,55,832	7,704	13,873	9,187	1,738	4,337	57,975	1,86,660	6,841	37,823	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487						
Bangarmau	Bangarmau	Average	45,016	2,29,838	294	991	2,30,839	2,18,757	5,751	13,011	5,984	17,340	8,624	63,957	2,64,809	6,841	37,823	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Present	49,016	2,29,064	826	... 3	2,29,064	... 3	6,800	... 3	4,619	... 3	2,698	6,800	2,31,757	6,985	46,142	1,459	98	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Former	20,282	71,297	3	3	71,297	1,667	3,626	983	1,133	2,003	5,420	22,035	78,749	1,079	3,797	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Average	51,877	89,235	12	44	89,235	65,272	1,284	2,627	1,897	1,461	2,323	99,223	1,328	7,474	191	1	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487				
Fatehpur Chauhanast.	Fatehpur Chauhanast.	Present	20,217	84,122	90	... 3	84,122	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,099	... 3	1,461	23,203	85,583	2,323	12,044	191	1	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487			
		Former	1,01,691	3,70,190	692	203	3,70,363	14,658	4,90,926	4,90,926	14,193	6,711	24,805	3,921	1,23,747	4,43,312	8,578	33,587	15	15	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487		
		Average	1,11,149	5,15,601	486	1,464	5,17,063	5,01,645	5,01,645	5,01,645	10,298	14,886	51,004	5,01,645	5,01,645	1,062	1,36,819	6,02,802	11,687	7,644	2167	223	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487
		Present	1,03,666	5,01,645	1,466	... 3	5,01,645	15,312	15,312	15,312	9,816	... 3	5,181	1,30,230	5,06,826	14,352	1,15,975	305	115	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487			
Total	Total	Former	27,088	1,24,180	356	350	1,24,570	1,631	2,307	8,349	390	1,242	864	20,020	1,35,025	1,197	6,697	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Average	28,263	1,62,706	320	... 3	1,63,019	1,76,650	1,76,650	1,631	4,860	2,656	390	33,070	1,78,823	4,549	32,363	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487					
		Present	28,557	1,76,015	456	... 3	1,76,015	1,76,015	1,76,015	1,76,015	1,017	1,017	1,017	32,225	1,78,536	4,702	32,225	2,167	223	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487			
Purwa	Purwa	Former	... 1,487	27,088	1,24,180	356	350	1,24,570	1,631	2,307	8,349	390	1,242	864	20,020	1,35,025	1,197	6,697	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487				
		Average	... 1,487	28,263	1,62,706	320	... 3	1,63,019	1,76,650	1,76,650	1,631	4,860	2,656	390	33,070	1,78,823	4,549	32,363	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487				
Purwa	Purwa	Present	... 1,487	28,557	1,76,015	456	... 3	1,76,015	1,76,015	1,76,015	1,76,015	1,017	1,017	1,017	32,225	1,78,536	4,702	32,225	2,167	223	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487	... 1,487		

(B) Rent-free area has been omitted from this statement.

APPENDIX V.

Area table and verified rent-roll.

Tahafiz.	Pargana.	Period.	Sir.	Khudkashif.	Under-proprietors.	Occupancy tenants.		Tenants at full rates.		Total.		Rate of cash paying ten- ants.	Rate of cash paying ten- ants.	Percentage of increase of rent-rate.									
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.												
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.												
Unaо	...	Former ...	5,527	566	2,325	83	303	59	11	37	...	15,858	83,444	18,835	91,642	5,206	15,02						
	Present ...	1,360	239	745	458	75	263	49	24	139	19	17,089	103,456	20,847	1,057,17	6,05	...						
Sikandarpur	...	Former ...	10,537	598	2,851	270	1,163	37	63	177	...	12,739	1,03,457	1,919	18,681	70,191	4,34	17,74					
	Present ...	2,864	891	41	235	943	25	87	374	14	12,139	61,999	117	284	17,756	18,203	03,641	5,11					
Farid	...	Former ...	1,534	636	266	963	52	203	...	...	...	6,000	22,405	...	644	7,496	29,940	4,48	13,17			
	Present ...	1,023	357	36	120	...	...	11	11	6,091	30,883	16	22	104	620	8,176	31,107	5,07	...			
Unaо ...	...	Former ...	5,069	18,638	538	2,788	1,698	6,870	65	25	78	43,085	219,804	...	5,023	56,461	28,228	6,00	14,80			
	Present ...	4,806	453	2,314	549	1,367	5,181	227	550	2,962	18	49,829	2,85,957	1,355	735	2,350	6,309	2,98,503	5,74				
Total	...	Former ...	11,026	41,21	2,026	8,927	2,103	8,551	161	89	292	...	77,633	3,81,110	1,551	1,187	1,224	3,800	8,435	101,473	4,40,001	4,91	
	Present ...	10,113	692	4,327	1,042	1,713	6,507	301	631	3,475	62	85,148	4,82,295	...	...	...	...	9,726	11,826	4,98,968	5,63	15,27
Safpur	...	Former ...	5,282	20,954	3,024	12,928	1,210	3,385	100	115	312	11	33,220	1,39,402	46	182	2,285	45,223	1,76,903	4,20	34,29
	Present ...	6,653	4,007	1,255	3,235	306	297	1,270	8	32,315	1,82,200	550	...	567	1,754	2,896	48,944	1,84,459	5,64	...			
Bangarman	...	Former ...	7,704	19,873	2,704	9,187	1,123	2,517	200	239	620	4	45,502	1,52,657	643	18	...	3,067	61,186	1,84,872	3,35	43,26	
Fatehpur Chau- rasi.	...	Former ...	6,800	4,619	3,026	1,387	3,064	390	799	2,379	5	46,099	2,21,458	826	...	730	2,163	3,380	65,035	2,29,064	4,80	...	
	Present ...	1,667	1,859	983	2,690	64	190	67	77	238	41	198	487	...	20,21	71,102	3	3	1,308	24,310	77,616	3,52	19,80
Total	...	Former ...	14,653	44,193	6,711	24,805	2,397	6,092	367	361	937	15	98,933	3,63,161	632	203	...	1,619	4,394	6,660	130,789	4,39,391	3,07
	Present ...	15,312	...	9,816	...	2,719	6,537	737	1,294	4,136	13	98,034	4,86,378	1,406	...	...	...	7,519	138,528	5,01,645	4,93	35,15

Purwa...	Former	2,307	8,349	390	1,212	680	2,590	41	2	26,406	1,21,586	135	390	...	1,951	31,912	1,34,161	4,60	35,43	
		Present	2,322	1,017	1,491	487	679	2,738	113	237	1,174	95	21	65	45,929	1,72,103	5,369	1,77,519	6-23	
Meenawan	Former	1,349	4,50	631	1,770	2,099	10,687	325	21	224	791	...	11,404	45,918	2,73,309	3,788	87	255	745	
		Present	1,350	2	1,205	1,23	2,258	11,860	617	...	66	264	...	11,140	50,378	...	201	...	...	4,16
Asoha	Former	657	2,078	561	1,818	153	519	2	...	11,140	12,153	66,035	201	...	...	...	1,058	1,058	5,95	
		Present	692	...	478	154	661	1,2	...	11,140	7,770	36,288	503	...	...	...	1,058	1,058	4-16	
Bhagwantnagar,	Former	1,834	6,011	1,035	4,899	119	403	72	11	74	940	14	7,844	59,782	...	605	2,780	7,756	5,95	
		Present	1,795	1,232	1,079	2,667	154	603	64	174	...	12,153	66,035	201	...	...	663	11,704	47,675	
Daundia Khera...	Former	3,825	12,781	1,030	2,913	113	363	27	42	223	...	12,753	56,154	...	...	...	676	12,078	47,675	
		Present	2,944	8,662	1,228	3,990	110	362	33	135	580	12	13,705	85,125	536	...	...	917	18,67	72,446
Panhan	Former	668	2,312	289	1,914	129	105	18	26	99	...	9,954	18,783	51	...	...	967	20,614	96,363	
		Present	297	39	363	55	104	412	17	99	228	4	4,134	29,911	51	...	...	331	5,256	6-21
Bihar	Former	576	2,340	95	366	1,680	91	...	1	5,236	24,018	...	...	...	...	...	406	5,831	31,739	
		Present	344	97	169	138	559	1,642	168	171	774	3	5,286	35,419	92	...	...	497	7,24	5,831
Patan	Former	103	890	143	516	171	1,319	24	24	...	10,886	...	...	...	...	...	243	852	7,796	38,922
		Present	85	...	53	...	270	2,405	46	64	344	5	1,888	14,823	66	...	...	206	12,911	5,86
Magravar	Former	927	4,380	242	1,002	66	362	9	...	...	4,242	26,177	...	...	...	...	82	252	2,934	17,824
		Present	956	1,124	458	1,920	119	527	38	113	511	...	4,712	36,039	91	...	...	479	5,985	33,96
Ghataiampur	Former	792	3,132	762	4,401	38	117	27	25	95	11	4,166	24,103	...	...	...	139	640	5,985	
		Present	886	3,368	586	1,865	45	172	19	173	766	11	4,499	30,237	214	...	...	256	773	5,55
Total	...	12,976	45,826	5,178	20,971	4,000	18,348	636	127	566	12	123,683	5,58,063	2,225	7,665	...	9,812	158,051	6,50,739	
		Present	11,870	10,561	7,500	10,525	4,452	21,382	1,117	1,456	6,372	144	127,780	8,09,503	5,998	87	...	3,062	10,700	12,020
Mohan Auras	Former	6,154	16,786	4,605	13,953	1,795	5,916	544	324	1,289	31	46,537	1,77,266	946	3,298	...	3,605	63,541	2,18,508	
		Present	6,847	4,633	4,317	833	2,598	4,613	169	729	3,065	5	48,481	2,98,325	1,309	...	...	513	1,551	4,210
Gorinda Parsan-dan.	Former	743	2	317	904	24	365	1,274	116	...	116	...	11,053	66,669	...	...	...	56,175	14,785	3,05,554
		Present	1,595	...	1,595	1	3,450	313	920	111	...	94	...	63,044	216	...	...	25	85	4-30
Jhalctor Ajgrain,	Former	2,743	8,400	3,858	13,450	313	3,441	7,389	272	772	89	...	26,750	1,83,140	...	...	...	1,151	15,424	32,56
		Present	5,277	7,074	3,341	7,389	272	1,917	117	387	4	38	11	24,564	1,54,238	150	53	125	34,406
Asiwan Basul-abad.	Former	2,524	8,293	2,783	11,451	666	1,969	51	11	38	17	28,311	1,83,602	323	...	...	616	1,864	35,761	1,69,835
		Present	4,623	...	2,806	...	673	1,917	117	382	1,519	18	27,663	1,67,652	...	...	...	1,957	38,878	1,72,949
Total	...	11,164	35,756	11,558	41,442	3,174	10,079	724	370	1,443	48	113,393	4,73,677	946	3,298	...	7,124	148,502	5,71,695	
		Present	18,242	7,098	11,634	7,290	2,696	8,476	386	1,199	5,015	27	11,761	6,81,259	1,998	...	1,207	3,622	9,255	158,599
Total of district,	Former	49,821	1,66,896	35,474	95,445	11,674	43,070	1,888	947	3,238	75	41,342	17,82,011	3,863	11,166	...	...	...	...	...
		Present	55,537	18,351	33,276	18,587	11,574	42,902	2,541	4,610	18,998	246	42,273	24,63,435	11,013	1,244
Total of district,	Present .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	

* Two acres difference between this and Appendix VII is due to inclusion of rental groves (47 acres, rental Rs. 98) and exclusion of (49 acres, rental Rs. 36) uncultivated area from this return.

Comparison of Taluqdari

Serial No.	Name of Tahsil.	Name of Pargana.	Tenants' area in Coparcenary Estates.		
			Area.	Rent.	Bent rate.
					6
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Unaо ...	Unaо ...	6,960	45,176	6.49
2	Unaо ...	Sikandarpur	5,484	31,144	5.68
3	Unaо ...	Pariar ...	3,605	19,311	5.36
4	Unaо ...	Harhu ...	16,139	98,766	6.12
		Total	32,188	1,94,397	6.04
5	Safipur	Safipur	17,460	1,04,787	6.00
6	Safipur	Bangarmau	9,134	45,732	5.01
7	Safipur	Fatehpur Chaurasi ...	2,421	9,710	4.01
		Total	29,015	1,60,229	5.52
8	Purwa	Purwa ...	6,142	40,696	6.63
9	Purwa	Manrawan	6,672	42,819	6.42
10	Purwa	Asoha ...	3,825	21,703	5.67
11	Purwa	Bhagwantnagar	4,063	32,964	8.11
12	Purwa	Daundia Khera	3,263	23,898	7.32
13	Purwa	Panhan	637	4,411	6.92
14	Purwa	Bihar ...	...	...	...
15	Purwa	Patan ...	...	...	...
16	Purwa	Magrayar	1,817	13,288	7.31
17	Purwa	Ghátampur	977	7,673	7.85
		Total	27,306	1,87,452	6.84
18	Mohan	Mohan Aurs	18,164	1,17,738	6.48
19	Mohan	Gorinda Parsandan	4,649	27,048	5.82
20	Mohan	Jhalotar Ajgaon ...	16,572	1,08,580	6.55
21	Mohan	Asiwan Resulabad	12,175	80,000	6.57
		Total	51,560	3,33,366	6.47
		GRAND TOTAL	140,159	8,75,444	6.25

DIX VI.

and Coparcenary Estates.

Tenants' area in Talúqdári Estates.			Cultivated area and revenue in Coparcenary Estates.			Cultivated area and revenue in Talúqdári Estates.			Remarks
Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	Cultivated area.	Revenue.	Revenue rate.	Cultivated area.	Revenue.	Revenue rate.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		
4,962	28,114	5.67	8,999	30,065	3.34	5,311	15,860	2.99	
2,196	10,660	4.85	7,983	21,027	3.01	2,642	7,815	2.96	
...	...	...	5,073	14,248	2.81	...	...	...
11,474	65,046	5.67	22,826	69,397	3.04	13,831	36,539	2.64	
18,632	1,03,820	5.57	44,881	1,37,737	3.07	21,784	60,214	2.76	
2,197	10,782	4.91	29,209	83,236	2.85	2,655	6,750	2.54	
12,269	53,065	4.33	10,469	36,905	2.24	14,369	29,655	2.06	
6,949	29,591	4.26	3,720	7,965	2.14	6,911	14,460	2.09	
21,115	93,438	4.36	49,398	1,28,106	2.59	23,935	50,865	2.13	
4,148	27,848	6.71	7,750	23,778	3.07	4,404	13,959	3.17	
24,338	1,47,239	6.05	13,125	35,756	2.72	25,621	60,814	2.37	
2,569	14,063	5.47	5,290	14,080	2.78	3,085	8,434	2.73	
74	456	6.16	7,307	23,000	3.15	77	230	2.99	
6,022	29,047	4.82	7,394	21,790	2.95	5,617	14,445	2.57	
1,500	11,641	7.71	887	2,705	3.05	2,021	7,140	3.53	
4,611	31,055	6.73	...	...	...	6,573	20,240	3.08	
1,376	11,056	8.03	...	...	...	2,117	7,325	3.46	
1,303	10,935	8.39	3,017	8,785	2.88	1,637	6,615	4.04	
113	1,187	10.50	1,345	4,465	3.32	127	600	5.20	
46,063	2,84,527	6.18	46,145	1,34,959	2.92	51,279	1,39,862	2.73	
8,081	52,452	6.49	27,431	68,002	2.48	9,617	27,816	2.89	
2,487	14,041	5.65	7,202	19,965	2.77	2,910	8,103	2.78	
1,708	10,962	5.89	24,817	79,269	3.19	1,949	5,425	2.78	
4,593	23,054	5.02	18,260	57,830	3.17	5,108	13,902	2.72	
16,869	99,609	6.90	77,740	2,25,066	2.90	19,584	55,246	2.82	
102,979	5,81,394	5.65	218,164	6,25,868	2.87	116,582	3,06,187	2.63	

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Goind.			Dunnat.			Matiyar.			Bhur.		
		Area.	Rent.	Percentage of total area.	Area.	Rent.	Percentage of total area.	Area.	Rent.	Percentage of total area.	Area.	Rent.	Percentage of total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	
Unao.	Unao	6,468	54,259	31.00	6,767	40,999	32.40	7,118	29,139	34.14	256	1,378	1.28
	Sikandarpur	2,340	20,070	12.88	8,101	47,709	44.42	3,960	18,275	21.72	110	440	.60
	Pariar	1,016	8,823	12.43	3,503	20,603	42.84	1,841	6,832	22.52	473	1,892	5.79
	Harha	11,105	94,818	16.44	32,031	1,81,128	47.38	17,184	68,736	25.42	1,335	5,340	1.97
	Total	20,936	1,77,970	18.23	50,402	2,90,490	43.88	30,103	1,17,992	26.21	2,174	9,050	1.89
Safpur.	Safpur	6,655	58,377	13.60	30,928	1,84,614	63.19	7,933	33,539	16.21	422	1,688	.86
	Baugarman	7,524	58,293	11.57	35,407	1,03,478	54.45	6,896	25,703	10.60	1,379	5,519	2.12
	Fatehpur Chaurasi	3,572	23,802	14.54	12,478	57,790	50.83	2,007	6,813	8.18	726	2,904	2.96
	Total	17,751	1,40,473	12.81	78,813	4,35,882	56.89	16,836	65,555	12.15	2,527	10,111	1.83
Purwa.	Purwa	9,997	86,286	28.24	15,220	90,951	43.00	6,110	29,801	17.26	1,365	6,517	3.86
	Maurawan	9,116	81,396	15.24	26,308	1,57,818	43.97	7,841	31,364	13.10	3,626	14,504	6.06
	Asoha	2,071	19,128	13.39	5,302	33,649	34.28	2,120	8,251	13.71	1,437	5,748	9.29
	Bhagwantnagar	4,220	42,094	32.52	6,807	47,326	53.14	1,354	6,962	10.43	30	164	.23
	Daundja Khera	6,515	58,775	31.56	11,460	71,411	55.51	886	4,129	4.05	240	1,275	1.16
	Panhan	1,910	18,108	32.76	3,208	21,252	55.02	702	3,446	12.04	8	40	.13
	Bihar	2,436	21,485	31.25	4,229	26,242	54.24	203	985	2.60	232	1,461	3.62
	Patin	965	9,359	34.05	1,676	11,218	59.14	142	717	5.01	24	132	.85
	Magrayar	2,090	20,871	28.94	4,035	28,300	55.87	916	4,745	12.68	138	718	1.91
	Ghastampur	1,930	17,646	26.08	4,192	26,410	56.66	909	4,072	12.20	166	879	2.24
	Total	41,250	3,75,447	23.52	82,527	5,14,607	47.05	21,183	94,472	12.05	7,316	31,433	4.17
Mohun.	Mohan Auras	9,595	93,912	14.04	34,856	2,34,184	51.01	13,942	49,746	20.40	1,808	5,401	2.35
	Gorinda Parsandau	2,588	22,740	16.78	5,306	32,580	34.90	2,902	14,206	19.20	1,040	4,160	6.74
	Jhalotar Ajgaon	10,755	91,257	30.07	12,188	71,370	34.08	7,453	40,100	20.85	1,809	8,806	5.06
	Asiwan Rasulabad	6,515	60,123	16.77	20,364	1,25,738	52.42	5,701	27,718	14.68	1,318	5,464	3.39
	Total	20,453	2,68,032	18.60	72,804	4,63,872	45.97	30,058	1,31,770	18.98	5,775	23,891	3.65
	Total of district	109,390	9,61,922	18.63	284,546	17,04,860	48.46	98,130	4,09,779	16.71	17,792	74,125	3.03

* From columns 19 and 20, 49 acres (rental 36) of village Bichpuri, pargana Sikandarpur, are

DIX VII.

and standard valuation.

Bhur.				Fraudulent.		Total.		Deductions for sir.		Net valuation.		Remarks.	
Dry.		Sewar assets.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.			
Area.	Rent.	Percentage of total area.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Acres	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Remarks.
243	691	1.17	918	...	...	20,847	1,27,384	919	999	...	20,847	1,26,385	
3,716	5,043	20.38	1,220	* 469	1,435	18,705	* 90,304	1,311	712	...	18,705	89,592	
1,843	2,993	16.42	505	158	491	8,334	42,202	442	271	..	8,334	41,931	
5,942	8,948	8.79	2,010	195	870	67,795	361,850	2,459	2,107	...	67,795	3,59,748	
11,244	18,575	9.79	4,605	822	2,799	115,081	6,21,740	5,131	4,088	...	115,081	617,631	
3,006	11,602	6.14	779	106	520	49,050	2,01,119	4,635	4,349	482	49,050	286,288	
13,823	37,931	21.26	425	104	338	65,139	3,21,682	3,185	2,555	173	65,139	3,18,934	
5,766	16,236	23.49	1,612	506	1,389	25,055	1,10,047	791	524	...	25,055	1,09,523	
22,601	65,769	16.22	2,816	710	2,242	1,89,241	7,22,848	8,611	7,425	655	139,244	7,14,765	
2,707	8,052	7.64	1,253	...	...	35,390	2,22,860	1,518	1,309	76	35,399	2,21,181	
12,980	26,067	21.63	4,127	..	...	59,930	3,15,305	808	720	...	59,930	3,14,585	
4,536	16,066	29.33	489	14	28	15,480	88,059	634	309	...	15,480	89,260	
477	1,518	3.68	920	301	1,651	13,279	1,00,665	978	1,236	36	13,279	99,393	
1,593	6,205	7.72	1,361	1,123	5,781	21,767	1,48,987	2,016	2,427	106	21,767	1,46,410	
3	16	1.05	780	23	115	5,854	43,751	160	175	...	4,854	43,576	
646	2,015	8.29	501	...	...	7,796	52,680	91	81	...	7,796	32,608	
27	95	1.95	272	...	...	2,834	21,763	78	69	...	2,834	21,724	
43	146	1.60	356	...	...	7,222	55,181	600	739	91	7,222	54,293	
202	690	2.73	647	311	1,778	7,713	52,119	682	675	...	7,713	51,444	
23,173	60,864	13.21	10,705	1,775	9,386	177,174	10,96,909	7,584	8,130	305	177,174	10,88,477	
8,385	21,411	12.20	312	...	...	68,330	4,04,936	4,430	3,346	4,355	68,330	3,97,265	
3,438	10,952	22.29	195	196	580	15,620	85,422	865	545	...	15,620	84,878	
3,556	11,613	9.94	413	78	236	35,589	2,23,785	4,275	4,153	...	35,589	2,19,632	
4,949	18,315	12.74	938	* 320	1,425	30,167	2,30,721	2,939	2,742	142	30,167	2,30,837	
20,278	62,291	12.80	1,858	394	2,241	158,962	953,895	12,509	10,786	4,497	158,962	9,38,612	
77,293	2,07,499	13.17	20,045	3,907	16,602	591,061	33,95,392	33,885	30,433	5,457	691,061	33,59,502	

excluded, while 47 acres (rental Rs. 98) grove area in parganas Sikandarpur and Asiwan are included.

Statement showing uncultivated

Serial No.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village site.	Area under water.	Culturable waste.	Groves.
1	Unaо	Unaо	Acres. 27	Acres. 1	Acres. 132	Acres. 87
2		Sikandarpur	...	1	5	108
3		Pariar	...	4	124	223
4		Harha	...	1	29	527
		Total	...	33	159	990
						450
5	Safipur	Safipur	...	1	3	49
6		Bangarmau	...	...	51	125
7		Fatehpur Chaurasi	...	...	12	89
		Total	...	1	66	263
						337
8	Purwa	Purwa	5	115	140	176
9		Maurawan	3	82	231	91
10		Asoha	...	7	14	13
11		Bhagwantnagar	...	15	11	11
12		Daundia Khera	...	59	52	9
13		Panhan	...	7	48	1
14		Bihar	...	...	25	14
15		Patan	...	..	18	23
16		Magrayar	1	...	40	10
17		Ghátampur	...	...	9	11
		Total	...	9	285	588
						359
18	Mohan	Mohan Aurasa	1	43	143	142
19		Gorinda Parsandan	...	2	6	22
20		Jhalotar Ajgain	...	2	88	103
21		Asiwan Rasulabad	20	21	72	136
		Total	...	21	68	309
		GRAND TOTAL	...	64	578	2,150
						1,549

DIX VIII.

land brought under assessment.

Fallow.	Total	New fallow taken as frankly thrown out of cultivation	Total uncultivated area brought under assessment.	Total fallow brought under assessment.	Total fallow as per area table.	Fallow left unassessed.	Remarks.
Acres. 320	Acres. 567	Acres. ...	Acres. 567	Acres. 320	Acres. 740	Acres. 420	
952	1,154	453	1,607	1,405	3,057	1,652	
284	644	158	802	442	936	494	
1,749	2,572	195	2,767	1,944	4,315	2,371	
3,305	4,937	806	5,743	4,111	9,048	4,937	
1,001	1,174	106	1,280	1,107	4,116	3,009	
2,035	2,393	104	2,497	2,139	6,181	4,042	
1,216	1,352	506	1,858	1,722	4,804	3,082	
4,252	4,919	716	5,635	4,968	15,101	10,133	
651	1,087	...	1,087	651	6,816	6,165	
1,446	1,853	...	1,853	1,446	3,892	2,446	
290	324	14	338	304	604	300	
213	250	222	472	435	980	545	
740	860	821	1,681	1,561	2,737	1,176	
92	148	16	164	108	190	82	
123	162	...	162	123	281	158	
49	90	...	90	49	150	101	
124	175	...	175	124	452	328	
264	284	147	431	411	1,093	682	
8,992	5,283	1,220	6,453	5,212	17,195	11,983	
2,119	2,448	...	2,448	2,119	6,501	4,382	
306	386	196	532	502	1,195	693	
462	655	78	733	540	1,079	539	
993	1,242	289	1,581	1,282	2,697	1,415	
3,880	4,681	563	5,244	4,443	11,472	7,029	
15,429	19,770	3,305	23,075	18,734	52,816	34,082	

A.—Corrected rent-roll framed

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Nature.	Tenants' cash-rented land.						Other					
			Ordinary tenants land held on cash rent.			Occupancy tenants.			Sir.		Khudkash.		Under-proprietory.	
			Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNION.	Unaо	Ordinary...	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.
		Revenue-free.	17,060 29	1,03,262 194	1,03,262 194	43	139	256	913	6,729	1,186	8,165	124	849
		Total ...	17,089	1,03,456	1,03,456	43	139	256	919	6,729	1,186	8,165	124	849
		Revenue-free plots.	51	340	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sikandarpur, Pariar	Ordinary...	12,139	61,999	61,999	101	374	63	1,580	8,421	2,156	11,970	260	1,390
		Ordinary...	6,091	30,863	30,863	11	...	52	470	2,723	916	5,201	36	222
		Ordinary...	34,612	2,05,825	2,05,825	549	2,823	3,215	2,512	15,280	4,194	23,705	612	4,031
		Permanent,	15,217	80,132	80,132	19	199	133	228	1,347	276	1,621	982	5,551
		Total ...	49,829	2,85,957	2,85,957	508	2,962	3,348	2,740	16,627	4,470	25,326	1,594	9,582
	Total of Tahsil.	Revenue-free plots.	79	461	461	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
		Ordinary ...	69,902	4,01,969	4,01,969	704	3,336	4,161	5,400	33,153	8,446	49,041	1,032	6,492
		Permanent,	15,217	80,132	80,132	19	199	133	228	1,347	276	1,621	982	5,551
		Revenue-free.	20	194	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAFIPUR.	Safipur	Total ...	85,148	4,82,295	4,82,295	723	3,475	4,204	5,718	34,500	8,722	50,662	2,014	12,043
		Revenue-free plots.	130	801	801	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
		Ordinary ...	32,080	1,81,371	1,84,855	305	1,270	1,778	4,772	30,804	5,978	36,928	1,561	10,122
		Permanent,	235	829	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	32,316	1,82,200	1,85,714	305	1,270	1,778	4,772	30,804	5,978	36,928	1,561	10,122
	Bangarmau.	Ordinary ...	45,979	2,21,196	2,21,445	804	2,379	3,677	4,655	24,219	6,764	33,558	1,762	8,387
		Revenue-free.	120	262	262	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	66
		Total ...	46,099	2,21,458	2,21,707	804	2,379	3,678	4,655	24,219	6,764	33,558	1,777	8,408
		Revenue-free plots.	83	616	616	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...
FATEHPUR.	Fatehpur Chaurasi.	Ordinary ...	14,264	61,728	61,728	198	487	620	1,124	5,097	1,791	7,955	108	548
		Permanent,	4,004	14,871	14,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	54
		Revenue-free.	1,352	6,126	6,126	...	...	...	15	91	28	148	...	...
		Total ...	19,620	82,720	82,720	198	497	626	1,139	5,188	1,819	8,103	118	602
	Total of Tahsil.	Revenue-free plots.	116	581	581	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
		Ordinary ...	92,323	4,64,290	4,68,053	1,307	4,136	6,077	10,551	60,120	14,533	78,441	3,431	19,007
		Permanent,	4,239	15,700	15,700	...	...	...	15	91	28	148	15	66
		Revenue-free.	1,472	6,388	6,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PURWA.	Purwa	Total ...	98,084	4,86,378	4,90,141	1,307	4,136	6,077	10,586	60,211	14,561	78,580	3,456	19,127
		Revenue-free plots.	199	1,197	1,197	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...
		Ordinary ...	22,488	1,39,159	1,39,159	315	1,049	1,611	1,532	10,943	2,277	14,629	542	3,882
		Permanent,	5,153	32,941	32,944	17	125	121	...	...	4	25	250	1,713
		Total ...	27,641	1,72,108	1,72,108	332	1,174	1,741	1,532	10,943	2,281	14,654	792	5,595
	Maurawan...	Ordinary ...	22,659	1,37,385	1,37,415	189	659	941	837	5,003	1,667	9,405	1,899	11,622
		Permanent,	23,250	1,35,024	1,35,024	35	132	196	36	183	107	569	976	5,664
		Total ...	45,918	2,73,309	2,73,339	224	791	1,147	871	5,226	1,774	9,977	2,876	17,286
		Revenue-free plots.	1	11	11	...	...	...	5	23	6	33	...	...
ASOLA.	Asola	Ordinary ...	12,153	66,695	66,695	66	264	370	680	3,984	790	4,620	166	1,243
		Revenue-free plots.	36	184	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ordinary ...	7,733	59,111	59,215	188	940	1,260	1,098	9,482	1,776	13,963	196	1,448
	Bhagwant-nagar.	Revenue-free.	111	671	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	76
		Total ...	7,844	59,782	59,886	188	940	1,260	1,098	9,482	1,776	13,963	208	1,524
		Ordinary ...	13,534	83,910	85,418	147	580	872	2,111	17,881	2,227	17,275	143	979
DAUNDIA KHERA.	Daundia Khera.	Permanent,	89	698	698	...	...	...	24	249	10	101	...	...
		Revenue-free.	82	517	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	13,705	85,125	86,633	147	580	872	2,135	18,121	2,237	17,376	148	979

DIX IX.

by Settlement Officer.

land.				Total.		Fraudulent area.		Mis- cellane- ous.		Deductions made under Rule 17(4).		Deduc- tions, Net assess- made able assets, under Rule 27.				
Grain-rented.		Nominally rent- ted.		Total of columns 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19.	Area.	Rent.	Added for siwai assets.	Area.	Rent.	Total of columns 22, 23, and 25.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		
Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.													
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50	343	1,423	8,910	21,906	20,805	1,28,514	918	...	...	1,29,432	...	...	919	999	...	1,28,433
13	78	...	...	78	42	272	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	272
63	421	1,423	5,910	25,074	20,847	1,25,780	918	...	...	1,29,704	...	...	919	999	...	1,28,705
...	...	...	...	...	51	340	...	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	340
117	450	1,841	8,690	30,821	18,203	98,458	1,229	502	1,416	96,103	310	60	1,311	712	...	95,641
16	78	642	2,841	11,065	8,176	42,000	508	158	491	42,939	...	...	442	271	...	42,728
1,042	4,674	4,724	24,119	71,809	48,245	2,80,849	1,023	145	870	2,82,742	...	...	2,289	1,970	...	2,80,772
813	1,491	2,320	10,614	20,624	19,355	1,00,889	987	...	...	1,01,876	...	...	220	137	...	1,01,789
1,855	6,165	7,014	34,733	92,433	67,500	3,81,738	2,010	195	870	3,84,618	...	...	2,459	2,107	...	3,82,511
1	2	1	1	6	83	467	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	467
1,238	5,623	8,617	44,382	1,38,601	95,429	5,44,821	3,678	855	2,777	5,51,270	310	60	4,911	3,052	...	5,47,574
313	1,491	2,320	10,614	20,624	19,355	1,00,889	987	...	...	1,01,876	...	...	220	137	...	1,01,789
...	...	13	78	78	42	272	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	272
1,551	7,114	10,950	55,074	1,59,303	1,14,826	6,45,982	4,665	855	2,777	6,53,424	310	60	5,131	4,089	...	6,49,585
1	2	1	1	6	134	807	...	...	...	807	...	...	...	...	...	807
550	3,072	3,463	20,022	1,00,948	43,709	2,87,611	779	106	520	2,88,910	...	...	4,635	4,349	482	2,84,079
...	...	...	...	...	235	829	...	...	...	829	...	...	...	...	...	829
550	3,072	3,463	20,022	1,00,948	43,944	2,88,440	779	106	520	2,89,739	...	...	4,635	4,349	482	2,84,908
819	4,438	4,106	19,682	90,234	61,889	8,15,352	425	104	333	3,16,110	...	...	3,185	2,555	173	3,18,382
7	14	4	8	88	146	350	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	350
826	4,452	4,110	19,630	90,322	65,035	3,15,702	425	104	333	3,16,460	...	...	3,185	2,555	173	3,18,732
10	59	2	10	78	96	694	...	...	...	694	...	...	...	...	...	694
78	320	1,321	5,704	19,624	18,884	81,973	1,059	506	1,389	84,421	...	...	791	521	...	83,897
...	...	69	280	334	4,088	15,205	393	...	...	15,598	...	...	...	...	...	15,598
12	64	175	802	1,105	1,582	7,231	160	...	...	7,391	...	...	...	...	...	7,391
90	884	1,565	6,786	21,003	24,519	1,04,409	1,612	506	1,389	1,074,110	...	...	791	524	...	1,06,880
...	...	1	5	11	118	692	...	...	...	592	...	...	...	...	...	592
1,447	7,830	8,890	45,408	2,10,806	1,32,482	6,84,936	2,263	716	2,242	6,89,441	...	...	8,611	7,428	655	6,81,858
...	...	69	280	334	4,318	16,034	388	...	...	16,427	...	...	...	...	...	16,427
19	78	179	510	1,193	1,728	7,581	160	...	...	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	7,741
1,406	7,908	8,138	46,498	2,12,333	1,38,528	7,05,551	2,816	716	2,242	7,13,609	...	...	8,611	7,428	655	7,05,526
10	59	3	15	89	214	1,286	...	...	...	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	1,286
446	2,723	2,038	11,897	44,074	20,635	1,84,849	1,002	...	...	1,85,851	...	...	1,518	1,809	70	1,84,172
13	75	327	1,034	8,747	5,704	30,616	251	...	...	37,07	...	...	...	...	...	37,067
456	2,798	2,965	18,581	47,821	35,999	2,21,665	1,253	...	...	2,22,918	...	...	1,518	1,603	70	2,21,239
3,410	17,434	2,350	12,864	58,391	83,009	1,94,747	2,003	...	...	1,96,750	...	...	808	726	...	1,96,080
878	1,775	2,030	9,941	16,112	20,521	1,54,235	2,124	...	...	1,56,350	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,850
3,788	19,209	4,380	22,805	74,503	59,830	3,43,982	4,127	...	...	3,53,109	...	...	808	720	...	3,52,389
5	29	...	...	87	17	98	...	...	...	98	...	...	5	3	...	95
201	1,013	1,410	7,774	18,634	15,466	85,690	489	14	25	86,216	...	...	664	399	...	85,817
1	5	3	6	11	40	195	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	195
501	3,274	1,342	9,949	38,116	12,834	98,597	920	301	1,681	1,01,198	...	...	978	1,236	36	90,923
2	8	19	96	180	144	851	...	...	...	851	...	...	...	...	...	851
503	3,282	1,861	10,045	38,296	12,978	99,448	920	301	1,681	1,02,049	...	...	978	1,236	36	1,00,777
535	3,203	1,786	11,495	50,833	20,433	1,37,123	1,361	1,123	5,781	1,44,265	...	35	1,983	2,303	100	1,41,737
...	...	4	32	373	127	1,071	...	...	...	1,071	...	...	24	34	...	1,037
1	6	1	7	13	84	530	...	...	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	530
636	3,209	1,741	11,594	51,219	20,644	1,38,724	1,361	1,123	5,781	1,45,866	...	35	2,010	2,427	100	1,43,304

A.—Corrected rent-roll framed

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Nature.	Tenants' cash-rented land.									Other			
			Ordinary tenant's land held on cash rent			Occupancy tenant's land.			Sir.		Khudkash.		Under-proprietary.		
			Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Punja.	Panhan	Ordinary ...	3,771	27,516	27,516	103	223	737	188	1,460	472	8,602	114	859	
		Permanent,	303	2,395	2,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	45
		Total ...	4,134	29,911	29,911	103	223	737	188	1,460	472	3,602	121	904	
Bihar.	Bihar	Ordinary ...	5,101	34,167	34,167	174	774	1,088	170	1,376	343	2,564	708	5,013	
		Permanent,	185	1,252	1,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	179
		Total ...	5,286	35,419	35,419	174	774	1,088	170	1,376	343	2,564	727	5,192	
Patan.	Patan	Ordinary ...	1,888	14,823	14,823	69	844	371	74	501	64	441	316	2,696	
		Ordinary ...	4,078	30,638	30,951	113	511	658	620	5,200	794	6,270	104	811	
		Permanent,	634	5,461	5,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	509
Magrayar.	Magrayar	Total ...	4,712	36,099	36,412	113	511	658	620	5,200	794	6,270	157	1,320	
		Ordinary ...	4,499	30,237	30,359	184	766	1,157	728	5,030	743	5,190	64	887	
		Ordinary ...	97,904	623,641	6,25,718	1,548	6,115	9,076	8,036	60,920	11,153	77,962	4,247	28,940	
Ghatampur.	Ghatampur	Permanent,	29,883	1,78,674	1,78,674	52	257	324	60	408	121	695	1,310	8,110	
		Revenue-free.	193	1,188	1,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	76
		Total ...	1,27,780	8,03,503	8,05,580	1,600	6,372	9,400	8,096	61,323	11,274	78,657	5,569	37,126	
Mohan Auras.	Mohan Auras	Revenue-free plots.	37	195	195	...	...	...	5	23	6	35	...	...
		Ordinary ...	47,699	2,01,970	2,70,443	670	2,873	3,619	4,658	23,904	6,896	83,529	1,523	8,293	
		Revenue-free.	782	4,355	4,078	64	192	277	1	4	45	212	26	149	
Gorinda Par-	Gorinda Par-	Total ...	48,481	2,96,325	2,74,521	734	3,065	3,896	4,659	29,908	6,881	83,741	1,540	8,442	
		Revenue-free plots.	56	355	323	...	...	...	...	...	12	72	...	...
		Ordinary ...	10,818	61,354	61,354	18	94	113	1,039	6,229	1,511	8,701	376	2,530	
Jhalctor.	Jhalctor	Total ...	11,053	63,044	6,3044	18	94	113	1,058	6,410	1,531	8,849	376	2,530	
		Revenue-free plots.	131	411	491	...	...	...	5	33	46	235	...	...
		Ordinary ...	24,564	1,54,238	1,54,238	74	387	454	4,373	29,519	4,245	27,922	361	2,241	
Asiwan Rasula-	Asiwan Rasula-	Revenue-free plots.	131	411	491	...	...	...	5	33	46	235	...	...
		Ordinary ...	27,663	1,67,652	1,67,690	400	1,519	2,288	3,098	19,635	4,031	24,812	790	5,191	
		Ordinary ...	110,744	6,75,214	6,58,725	1,162	4,823	6,474	13,168	79,287	16,628	94,964	3,050	18,255	
Total of tah-	Total of tah-	Permanent,	285	1,690	1,690	...	...	...	19	181	20	148	...	...
		Revenue-free.	782	4,355	4,078	64	192	277	1	4	45	212	26	149	
		Total ...	111,761	6,81,259	6,59,493	1,226	5,015	6,751	13,188	79,472	16,688	95,324	3,076	18,404	
district.	district.	Revenue-free plots.	187	766	814	...	...	...	5	33	58	307	...	...
		Ordinary ...	370,873	21,65,114	21,49,465	4,721	18,410	25,768	37,245	2,33,480	50,755	3,00,408	11,760	72,694	
		Permanent,	49,374	2,76,196	2,76,196	71	396	457	307	1,931	417	2,484	2,302	18,715	
Revenue-free.	Revenue-free.	2,476	12,125	11,848	64	192	277	16	95	73	360	53	291	...	
		Total ...	422,723	24,53,435	24,37,500	4,856	18,998	26,522	37,568	2,35,506	51,245	3,03,292	14,115	86,700	
		Revenue-free plots.	553	2,959	3,007	...	...	...	10	56	68	360	...	...

From columns 24 and 25 (area 49 acres, rental Rs. 36) of village Bichpuri (uncultivated)

IX IX

Settlement Officer—(continued.)

id.				Total.			Fraudulent area.		Mis- celane- ous.		Deductions, made un- der Rule 17(4)		Deduc- tions made under rule 27.		Net assess- able assets.	
rain-rented.		Nominally ren- ted.		Total of columns 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19.	Area.	Rent.	Added for sivai assets.	Area.	Rent.	Total of columns 22, 23, and 25.	Addi- tion.	Dedu- ction.	Area.	Rent		
area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.													
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
area.	Rent.	Acres.	Rent.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41	329	736	5,079	11,374	5,428	39,582	699	7	35	40,316	...	...	160	175	...	40,141
7	81	26	136	217	403	2,657	81	16	80	2,818	...	...	...	...	...	2,818
51	410	762	5,215	11,591	5,831	42,239	780	23	115	43,134	...	...	160	175	...	42,959
92	568	987	6,195	15,895	7,520	50,971	486	...	...	51,457	...	...	90	81	...	51,376
...	...	67	452	452	276	1,883	15	...	...	1,893	...	...	...	...	...	1,898
92	565	1,001	6,647	16,347	7,796	52,854	501	...	...	53,855	...	...	91	81	...	53,274
68	468	357	2,596	6,702	2,834	21,896	272	*	...	22,168	...	...	73	69	...	22,009
86	604	678	4,706	18,580	6,473	49,200	341	...	...	4,9541	...	...	600	739	90	48,703
5	40	57	469	29	749	6,479	15	...	...	6,494	...	...	...	...	...	6,494
91	643	735	5,175	18,609	7,222	55,879	350	...	...	56,095	...	...	600	739	99	55,197
214	1,479	967	6,276	18,362	7,309	49,878	847	314	1,775	52,300	...	...	682	675	...	51,025
5,592	31,095	12,551	78,831	277,748	141,031	9,12,542	8,220	1,750	9,800	9,30,062	...	35	7,584	8,130	305	9,21,592
403	1,971	2,511	12,904	24,143	34,140	2,03,141	2,486	16	80	2,05,707	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,707
3	14	20	103	193	228	1,381	...	...	...	1,381	...	...	...	...	...	1,381
5,998	33,080	15,082	91,988	3,02,081	175,399	11,17,064	10,700	1,775	9,880	11,37,150	...	35	7,584	8,130	305	11,28,680
6	34	8	6	98	57	293	...	...	...	293	...	...	5	3	...	290
1,295	5,698	4,685	22,073	93,500	67,300	3,67,502	812	...	...	3,67,874	...	210	4,430	3,346	4,855	3,59,957
11	76	38	187	628	907	4,983	...	...	...	4,983	...	...	...	...	...	4,983
1,800	5,774	4,723	22,263	94,128	68,336	3,72,545	312	...	...	3,72,857	...	210	4,430	3,346	4,855	3,64,940
36	165	2	8	245	100	564	...	...	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	568
215	1,085	1,146	6,205	24,750	15,123	86,217	195	146	465	86,877	...	...	849	529	...	86,348
1	12	26	170	511	301	2,201	...	50	125	2,320	...	...	16	16	...	2,310
210	1,097	1,172	6,875	25,261	13,424	88,418	195	196	590	86,203	...	...	865	515	...	88,658
160	1,009	1,091	12,061	72,752	35,761	2,27,444	413	78	226	2,28,083	...	...	4,275	4,153	...	2,28,980
1	6	5	20	300	186	791	...	...	...	791	...	...	5	5	...	786
323	1,815	2,573	15,392	66,815	38,878	2,36,823	938	289	1,985	2,30,146	...	...	2,939	2,742	142	2,36,262
1,996	9,607	10,808	55,734	2,57,847	157,131	9,18,046	1,858	513	2,076	9,21,980	...	210	12,493	10,770	4,497	9,06,497
1	12	20	170	511	301	2,201	...	50	125	2,320	...	...	16	16	...	2,310
11	76	38	187	628	967	4,983	...	...	...	4,983	...	...	...	...	...	4,983
1,998	9,695	10,462	66,091	2,58,986	1,58,359	9,25,230	1,858	563	2,201	9,29,289	...	210	12,509	10,786	4,497	9,13,790
37	171	7	31	545	294	1,359	...	...	...	1,359	...	...	5	5	...	1,354
0,268	54,155	49,453	2,21,353	8,55,002	526,073	30,60,845	16,019	3,843	16,305	30,92,759	310	311	38,599	30,250	5,457	30,57,021
717	3,471	4,323	24,028	45,612	58,114	3,22,365	3,853	66	206	3,26,336	...	...	236	153	...	3,26,183
33	168	250	1,178	2,002	2,965	14,217	160	...	...	14,377	...	...	...	...	...	14,377
1,013	57,797	45,032	2,49,561	9,32,756	587,152	33,90,827	20,045	3,900	16,607	34,33,472	310	311	33,885	30,433	5,457	33,97,581
54	266	14	56	738	699	3,745	...	...	...	3,745	...	...	10	8	...	3,737

is included, while 47 acres grove area (rental Rs. 98) is excluded in columns 19 and 20 of Appendix No. VII.

APPENDIX

Tehsil.	Pargana.	Nature.	Tenants, cash rented land.							Other				
			Ordinary tenants' land held on cash rents.			Occupancy tenants' land.			Sir.		Khudkash.			
			Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Unao.	Unao	Ordinary Revenue free	17,060 29	1,03,262 194	1,03,262 194	43	139	256	919	6,729	1,186	8,165	124	84
		Total	17,089	1,03,456	1,03,456	43	139	256	919	6,729	1,186	8,165	124	84
Safipur.	Sikandarpur	Revenue-free plots, Ordinary	51	340	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pariar	Ordinary	12,139	61,999	61,999	101	374	638	1,589	8,421	2,156	11,970	260	1,390
		Ordinary	6,091	30,883	30,883	11	52	470	2,723	910	5,201	36	221	
	Harha	Permanent	34,612	2,05,825	2,05,825	549	2,523	3,215	2,512	15,280	4,194	23,705	612	4,031
		Total	15,217	80,132	80,132	19	139	133	228	1,347	276	1,621	982	5,551
			49,829	2,85,957	2,85,957	668	2,962	3,348	2,740	16,627	4,470	25,326	1,594	9,582
		Revenue-free plots, Permanent, Revenue free	79 69,902 15,217 29	461 4,01,969 80,132 194	461 4,01,969 80,132 194	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
		Total	85,148	4,82,205	4,82,296	723	3,475	4,294	5,718	34,500	8,722	50,662	2,014	12,043
Sohanpur.	Safipur	Revenue-free plots, Ordinary	130 32,080	801 1,81,371	801 1,84,885	...	305	1,270	1,778	4,772	30,804	5,978	36,928	1,561
		Permanent	235	829	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	32,315	1,82,200	1,85,714	305	1,270	1,778	4,772	30,804	5,978	36,928	1,561	10,122
			45,979 120	2,21,196 262	2,21,060	804	2,379	3,382	4,655	22,492	6,764	31,782	1,762	7,600 66
	Bangarmau	Total	46,099	2,21,458	2,21,322	804	2,379	3,382	4,655	22,492	6,764	31,782	1,777	7,686
		Revenue-free plots, Ordinary	88 14,264	616 61,723	616 61,723	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...
		Permanent	4,004	14,871	14,871	198	487	626	1,124	4,546	1,791	7,178	108	518
	Fatehpur Chaurasi.	Revenue free	1,352	6,126	6,126	...	...	...	15	...	91	28	148	10
		Total	19,620	82,720	82,720	198	487	626	1,139	4,637	1,819	7,326	118	572
			116 92,323	581 4,64,290	581 4,67,668	...	4,136	5,786	10,551	67,342	14,533	75,888	3,431	18,240
		Revenue-free plots, Permanent	4,239	15,700	15,700	...	...	...	15	...	91	28	148	10 15
		Revenue free	1,472	6,388	6,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
		Total	98,034	4,86,378	4,89,756	1,307	4,196	5,786	10,566	67,933	14,561	76,096	3,456	18,866
Mohan Auras.	Purwa	Revenue-free plots, Ordinary	199 22,488	1,197 1,39,159	1,197 1,39,159	...	315	1,040	1,616	1,582	10,943	2,277	14,629	542
		Permanent	5,159	32,944	32,944	17	125	125	...	...	...	4	25	250
		Total	27,641	1,72,103	1,72,103	332	1,174	1,741	1,532	10,943	2,281	14,654	792	5,595
			22,659 23,269	1,37,385 1,35,924	1,37,415 1,35,924	189	659	941	835	5,063	1,667	9,408	1,899	11,622
	Maurawan.	Total	45,918	2,73,309	2,73,329	224	791	1,140	871	5,226	1,774	9,977	2,875	17,286
		Revenue-free plots, Ordinary	1 12,153	11 66,695	11 66,695	...	66	264	370	680	3,984	790	4,620	166
		Revenue-free plots, Ordinary	36 8,083	184 59,111	184 60,356	...	...	1,105	1,098	5,692	1,776	9,060	196	1,041
	Bhagwant-nagar.	Revenue free	111	671	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	76
		Total	8,199	59,782	61,027	188	940	1,105	1,098	5,692	1,776	9,060	208	1,117

DIX IX.

As finally adopted.

land.				Total.				Fraudulent area.				Miscella- neous.				Deductions made under Rule 17(4).				Deductions made under Rule 27.				Net assessable rental.			
Grain rented.		Nominally rented.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	32		
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
50	343	1,423	8,910	24,996	20,805	1,28,514	918	...	...	1,29,432	272	...	...	919	999	...	...	1,28,433	272	...	...	1,28,433	272	...
13	78	...	...	78	42	272	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	421	1,423	8,910	25,074	20,847	1,28,786	918	...	...	1,29,704	...	...	...	919	999	...	...	1,28,705	...	...	...	1,28,705	...	...	
117	456	1,841	8,590	30,821	18,203	93,458	1,229	502	1,416	96,103	310	...	60	1,811	712	...	...	340	...	...	...	95,641	...	...	
16	78	642	2,841	11,065	8,176	42,000	508	158	491	42,099	...	...	...	442	271	...	...	42,728	...	...	...	2,80,772	...	...	
1,042	4,674	4,724	24,119	71,809	48,245	2,80,849	1,023	195	870	2,82,742	...	...	...	2,239	1,970	...	...	1,01,739	...	...	...	1,01,739	...	...	
313	1,491	2,320	10,614	20,624	19,355	1,00,889	987	...	...	1,01,876	...	...	...	220	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,355	6,165	7,044	34,733	92,433	67,600	3,81,738	2,010	195	870	3,84,618	...	...	...	2,459	2,107	...	...	3,82,511	...	...	...	3,82,511	...	...	
1	2	1	1	6	83	467	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
1,225	5,545	8,630	44,460	1,38,631	95,429	5,44,821	3,678	855	2,777	5,51,276	310	60	4,911	3,952	...	...	5,47,574	...	...	...	1,01,739	...	...		
313	1,491	2,320	10,614	20,624	19,355	1,00,889	987	...	...	1,01,876	...	...	...	220	137	...	...	272	...	...	...	1,01,739	...	...	
13	78	...	...	78	42	272	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
1,551	7,114	10,950	55,074	1,59,303	1,14,926	6,45,982	4,605	655	2,777	6,53,424	310	60	5,131	4,089	...	...	6,49,585	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	1	6	134	807	...	...	...	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	807
550	3,072	3,463	20,022	1,00,948	48,709	2,87,611	779	106	520	2,88,910	...	...	...	4,635	4,349	482	482	2,84,908	...	...	...	2,84,908	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	235	829	...	...	...	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	829
550	3,072	3,463	20,022	1,00,948	48,044	2,88,440	779	106	520	2,89,739	...	...	...	4,635	4,349	482	482	2,84,908	...	...	...	2,84,908	...	...	
819	4,287	4,106	15,767	84,928	64,889	3,09,370	425	104	333	3,10,128	...	...	...	3,186	1,856	151	151	3,08,121	...	...	...	3,08,121	...	...	
7	14	4	8	88	146	350	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
826	4,301	4,110	18,775	85,016	65,035	3,09,720	425	104	333	3,10,478	...	...	...	3,185	1,856	151	151	3,08,471	...	...	...	3,08,471	...	...	
10	59	2	10	78	96	694	...	...	...	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694
78	319	1,321	5,523	18,055	18,884	80,434	830	506	1,389	82,062	...	...	...	791	307	...	...	82,355	...	...	...	15,598	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	334	4,083	15,205	393	...	15,598	...	...	...	7,391	...	...	...	7,391	...	...	...	7,391	...	...	
90	383	1,565	6,606	19,524	24,549	1,02,870	1,302	506	1,389	1,05,651	...	...	...	791	307	...	...	1,05,344	...	...	...	1,05,344	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592
1,447	7,678	8,890	44,313	2,03,961	1,32,452	6,77,415	2,043	716	2,242	6,81,700	...	...	...	8,611	6,512	633	633	6,74,555	...	...	...	16,427	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	334	4,318	16,034	833	...	16,427	...	...	...	7,741	...	...	...	7,741	...	...	...	7,741	...	...	
1,466	7,756	9,138	45,403	2,05,488	1,38,528	7,01,030	2,596	716	2,242	7,05,868	...	...	...	8,611	6,512	633	633	6,98,723	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	59	3	15	89	214	1,283	...	...	...	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286
443	2,723	2,083	11,897	44,074	29,635	1,84,849	1,002	...	...	1,85,851	...	...	...	1,518	1,609	70	70	1,84,172	...	...	...	87,067	...	...	
13	75	327	1,934	3,717	5,764	36,816	251	...	...	37,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
456	2,798	2,365	18,831	47,821	35,399	2,21,665	1,258	...	...	2,22,918	...	...	...	1,518	1,609	70	70	2,21,239	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,410	17,434	2,850	12,864	58,891	33,009	1,94,747	2,003	...	...	1,96,750	...	...	...	808	720	...	...	1,96,030	...	...	...	1,56,359	...	...	
378	1,775	2,030	9,941	16,112	26,821	1,54,235	2,124	...	...	1,56,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,768	19,200	4,380	22,805	74,503	59,830	2,48,082	4,127	...	...	3,53,109	...	...	...	808	720	...	...	3,52,589	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	29	...	...	87	17	98	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	1,013	1,410	7,774	18,634	15,466	85,699	489	14	28	86,216	...	...	...	664	399	...	...	85,817	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	3	6	11	40	195	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	79	63	27	27	86,574	...	...	...	195	...	...	
501	2,802	987	5,732	24,327	12,534	85,78	148	222	728	86,664	...	...	...	79	63	27	27	851	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	8	13	96	180	144	851	...	...	...	851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
503	2,810	1,006	5,828	24,507	12,978	86,628	148	232	793	87,515	...	...	...	79	63	27	27	87,425	...	...	...	...	...	...

(B).—Corrected rent-roll

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Nature.	Tenants cash-rented land.						Other					
			Ordinary tenants' land held on cash rents.			Occupancy tenants' land.			Sir.		Khudkash.		Under-proprietary.	
			Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Purnia	Daundia Khera.	Ordinary Permanent Revenue-free	13,830 59 82	83,910 698 517	84,459 698 517	147	580	715	2,111 24 ...	11,227 10 ...	2,227 133 ...	11,418 57 ...	143	675
		Total	14,001	85,125	85,874	117	580	715	2,183	11,360	2,237	11,475	143	675
	Panhan	Ordinary Permanent	3,771 363	27,516 2,395	27,516 2,395	108	228	609	188	1,131	472	2,592	114 7	606 45
		Total	4,134	29,911	29,911	108	228	609	188	1,131	472	2,502	121	651
	Bihar	Ordinary Permanent	5,153 185	34,167 1,252	34,344 1,252	174	774	913	170	927	343	1,976	703 24	3,452 179
		Total	5,385	35,419	35,592	174	774	913	170	927	343	1,976	727	3,631
	Patan	Ordinary Ordinary Permanent	1,888 4,155 63	14,923 30,638 5,461	14,593 31,628 5,461	69	844	898	74	382	64	358	816 104	2,449 618
	Magrayar,	Total	4,789	36,000	36,488	113	511	591	620	3,284	791	4,635	167	1,127
	Ghātampur,	Ordinary Ordinary Permanent	4,513 98,698 29,683	330,237 6,23,641 1,78,674	30,413 6,26,186 1,78,674	184	760	1,013	728	3,501	743	3,614	64	309
		Revenue-free	193	1,188	1,188	...	...	...	8,036	46,084	11,153	62,310	4,247	25,897
	Total of Tahsil.	Total	128,571	8,03,503	8,06,042	1,600	6,372	8,595	8,96	46,380	11,274	62,961	5,568	34,083
	Mohan Aures.	Revenue-free plots, Ordinary Revenue free	37 47,399 782	195 2,91,970 4,355	195 2,70,413 4,078	...	...	5	23	6	35	...	...	...
		Total	48,481	2,98,325	2,74,521	734	8,065	8,896	4,658	23,908	6,881	33,741	1,549	8,442
	Gorinda Parsandan.	Revenue-free plots, Ordinary Permanent	56 10,318 235	855 61,354 1,690	323 61,354 1,690	...	...	...	...	...	12	72	...	...
		Total	11,052	63,014	63,044	18	94	113	1,058	6,410	1,531	8,849	376	2,530
	Jhalotar Ajjain, Aswan Rasulabad.	Ordinary Revenue-free plots, Ordinary	24,564 27,363	1,54,288 1,67,652	1,54,238 1,67,600	74	337	454	4,873	29,519	4,245	27,922	361	2,241
		Ordinary Permanent	1,10,744	6,75,214	6,53,725	1,162	4,823	6,474	13,165	79,287	16,623	94,964	3,050	18,255
	Total of Tahsil.	Revenue free	235	1,690	1,670	...	...	5	83	181	20	148	...	...
		Total	782	4,355	4,78	64	192	277	3,098	19,635	4,031	24,812	790	5,191
		Total	1,11,761	6,81,259	6,59,493	1,226	5,015	6,751	13,188	79,472	16,688	95,324	3,076	18,404
	Total of district.	Revenue-free plots, Ordinary Permanent Revenue-free	187 37,076 49,374	766 21,65,114 2,76,196	814 21,49,542 2,76,196	...	...	5	33	58	307	...	...	...
		Total	4,23,517	24,53,435	24,37,586	4,856	18,998	25,426	37,668	2,18,285	51,245	2,84,983	14,115	82,890
		Revenue-free plots,	553	2,959	8,007	...	...	...	10	56	68	360	...	...

DIX IX.

as finally adopted—(continued).

lands.				Total.				Fraudulent area.		Miscellaneous.		Deductions made under Rule 17(1).		Deductions, if any, made under rule 27.		Net assessable rental.	
Grain rented.		Nominally rented.		Total of columns 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
585	2,550	1,440	7,210	38,080	20,433	1,18,454	386	821	1,299	1,20,139	...	...	141	184	75	1,19,980
..	..	4	28	218	127	916	..	..	..	910	..	..	..	..	..	916
1	6	1	7	13	8	530	..	..	..	530	..	..	..	..	..	530
536	2,556	1,445	7,245	38,311	20,644	1,19,900	386	821	1,299	1,21,585	..	..	141	134	75	1,21,376
44	256	736	3,807	8,392	5,428	36,517	143	..	16	80	36,660	..	70	62	..	36,598	
7	81	26	136	26	408	2,657	81	..	..	2,818	..	..	..	..	..	2,818
51	337	762	3,943	8,654	5,831	39,174	224	16	80	39,478	..	..	70	62	..	39,416
92	460	885	4,495	11,310	7,520	40,568	130	..	..	46,693	..	..	17	10	..	46,688
..	..	67	452	631	276	1,883	15	..	..	1,898	..	..	..	..	..	1,898
92	460	952	4,947	11,941	7,796	48,446	145	..	..	48,591	..	..	17	10	..	48,581
66	458	357	2,395	5,992	2,834	20,989	60	..	..	21,049	..	..	..	..	..	21,049
86	502	691	3,463	12,562	6,473	44,121	58	..	..	44,179	..	..	74	35	99	44,045
6	49	67	469	1,018	749	6,470	15	..	..	6,494	..	..	..	..	..	6,494
31	542	658	3,932	13,520	7,222	50,600	72	..	..	50,673	..	..	74	35	99	50,539
214	1,158	953	4,714	13,296	7,399	44,722	66	117	822	45,609	..	..	60	56	..	45,653
5,592	29,353	11,757	64,351	22,798	1,41,031	8,02,440	4,484	1,204	2,877	8,69,510	..	..	3,431	3,083	271	8,66,451
403	1,971	2,511	12,960	23,988	34,140	2,02,986	2,486	16	80	2,05,552	..	..	..	..	..	2,06,552
3	14	20	103	193	228	1,381	..	..	..	1,381	..	..	..	..	..	1,381
5,948	31,341	14,288	77,411	2,62,179	1,75,899	10,66,816	6,970	1,220	2,957	10,76,743	..	..	3,431	3,088	271	10,73,384
6	34	8	8	98	57	293	..	..	..	293	..	..	5	3	..	290
1,298	5,698	4,685	22,076	93,500	67,369	3,67,562	312	..	..	3,67,874	..	..	216	4,420	3,846	4,355
11	76	38	187	628	967	4,983	..	..	..	4,983	..	..	..	..	..	4,983
1,309	5,774	4,723	22,303	94,125	68,330	3,72,545	312	..	..	3,72,857	..	..	216	4,430	3,846	4,355
86	163	2	8	245	106	565	..	..	..	568	..	..	..	..	..	568
215	1,085	1,146	6,205	24,750	15,123	86,217	185	146	465	56,877	..	..	849	529	..	56,348
1	12	26	170	511	301	2,201	..	50	125	2,326	..	..	16	16	..	2,310
216	1,097	1,172	6,875	25,261	15,424	88,418	105	196	500	89,203	..	..	865	545	..	88,658
150	1,009	1,994	12,061	72,752	35,761	2,27,444	413	78	236	2,28,083	..	..	4,275	4,153	..	2,23,930
1	6	5	26	306	188	791	..	..	..	791	..	..	5	5	..	786
323	1,815	2,573	15,392	66,845	38,878	2,36,823	938	280	1,285	2,39,146	..	..	2,039	2,742	142	2,36,262
1,986	9,607	10,398	55,734	2,57,847	1,57,181	9,18,046	1,856	513	2,076	9,21,980	..	..	216	12,498	10,770	4,497
1	12	26	170	511	301	2,201	..	50	125	2,326	..	..	16	16	..	2,310
11	76	38	187	628	967	4,983	..	..	..	4,983	..	..	..	..	..	4,983
1,998	9,695	10,402	56,091	2,58,980	1,58,399	9,25,230	1,858	563	2,201	9,29,289	..	..	216	12,509	10,786	4,497
87	171	7	34	545	294	1,359	..	..	..	1,359	..	..	5	5	..	1,354
10,263	52,164	39,662	2,08,780	8,28,497	5,26,052	30,02,731	12,068	3,268	9,072	30,24,706	310	276	29,446	24,832	5,401	29,65,077	
717	3,474	4,926	24,024	45,457	58,114	3,22,110	3,866	66	205	3,26,181	..	..	236	153	..	3,26,028
33	168	250	1,178	2,092	2,956	14,217	160	..	..	14,377	..	..	..	..	..	14,377
11,013	55,906	44,838	2,33,982	8,76,046	5,87,152	33,39,058	16,089	3,354	10,177	33,65,324	310	276	29,682	24,475	5,401	33,35,492	
54	266	14	56	738	699	3,745	..	..	..	3,745	..	..	10	8	..	3,787

APPENDIX X.

(A).—Revenue Assessed.

Tablet.	Pargah.	Revenue fixed at subsidiary settlement, etc.	Revenue fixed at regular subsidiary settlement, etc.	Revenue fixed at subsidiary settlement, etc.	New demand.		Sanctioned by Board.		Net assessable assets as h. fully determined.	Percentage of revenue for collection on net assets.					
								Settlement Officer's proposal.		Revenue realization for Revenue cesses					
								Revenue realization for Revenue cesses	Revenue realization for Revenue cesses	Revenue realization for Revenue cesses	Revenue realization for Revenue cesses				
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Umao	...	55,292	53,944	1,319	52,625	781	391	52,235	63,145	63,433	63,375	63,068	49.34		
Sikandarpur	...	46,245	48,127	4,177	46,950	1,390	...	45,560	48,054	45,084	48,616	48,616	50.83		
Pariar	...	13,919	21,023	5,12	20,511	776	19,735	21,412	21,412	21,382	21,382	50.04			
Harla	...	1,57,343	1,64,136	4,012	1,56,014	3,051	1,58,587	1,75,150	1,82,554	1,79,244	1,82,648	1,82,511	46.86		
Total	...	2,78,359	2,87,280	7,010	2,76,100	5,948	1,015	2,71,117	3,11,751	3,25,483	3,12,617	3,26,349	48.15		
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Safipur	...	77,927	1,68,236	2,638	77,927	112	30	1,05,516	1,38,653	1,32,809	1,32,675	1,32,809	46.57		
Bangarman	...	86,713	1,17,837	2,868	88,713	189	163	1,16,026	1,45,316	1,45,801	1,43,178	1,43,663	46.47		
Fatchpur Chaurasi	...	43,834	44,937	1,103	43,834	22	384	44,196	47,758	53,129	47,056	52,425	45.04		
Total	...	2,10,474	2,71,110	6,629	2,10,474	...	...	2,10,474	323	580	2,64,738	3,31,127	3,37,117	
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Purna	...	83,855	85,702	2,089	1,368	82,245	15	528	82,755	1,01,181	1,07,404	1,01,113	1,07,336	45.70	
Macrawan	...	1,20,538	1,20,761	3,159	4,215	1,22,387	56	181	1,22,512	1,47,470	1,7,4078	1,45,545	1,7,4078	41.30	
A. solia	...	30,134	33,125	632	...	33,593	185	349	33,457	41,738	41,838	41,688	41,783	45.58	
Bhagartanagar	...	80,612	84,373	550	...	83,523	...	...	49,317	40,727	38,493	38,912	38,912	45.574
Daundia Khetra	...	39,214	50,885	1,272	82	49,531	...	1,401	50,932	70,516	70,991	56,846	57,181	45.62	
Patuan	...	16,625	16,549	124	409	16,016	19	...	15,997	20,850	21,185	17,975	23,047	47.04	
Mihar	...	17,617	20,322	499	73	19,760	15	...	18,735	27,757	26,075	26,075	23,335	45.46	
Patan	...	7,575	8,209	201	...	8,008	14	...	7,994	10,915	10,915	9,580	9,580	45.51	
Magriyar	...	17,427	21,387	530	181	20,626	3	128	20,751	25,659	27,338	21,786	23,246	43.11	
Ghatampur	...	20,035	21,582	536	46	21,000	...	49	21,049	25,483	25,483	21,248	21,248	46.64	
Total	...	3,82,700	4,22,775	10,082	6,324	4,06,273	307	2,638	4,06,708	5,18,756	5,64,779	4,78,320	5,13,073	44.42	
Mohan Auras	...	1,10,139	1,36,054	3,352	...	1,32,702	134	684	1,33,252	1,68,205	1,70,965	1,63,556	1,63,556	46.35	
Gorinda Parsendan	...	33,945	35,503	667	55	34,581	238	...	34,349	42,245	42,507	42,644	42,644	47.50	
Jhalorar A. Gajin	...	87,077	92,364	2,242	...	90,122	1,318	216	89,020	1,07,735	1,08,155	1,07,639	1,07,639	48.06	
Asiwan Basulahad	...	64,011	84,969	2,073	...	82,896	19	71	82,948	1,15,638	1,14,591	1,14,591	2,36,262	48.60	
Total	...	3,04,172	3,48,890	8,534	55	3,40,301	1709	971	3,39,663	4,31,457	4,31,457	4,34,749	9,08,807	47.48	
Total of district	...	11,76,185	13,30,025	32,265	10,499	12,87,261	8,337	5,202	12,84,126	13,55,727	16,54,694	15,45,303	16,03,028	38,21,106	46.53

APPENDIX X.

(B).—Progressive Revenue with percentage of increase.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Nature of tenures.	Current demand.	New revenue.			Percentage of increase.			Remarks.		
				For fixing cesses.	For realization.		Of column 6 on column 4.	Of column 7 on column 4.	Of column 8 on column 4.			
					First five years.	Second five years.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Unaо	...	Ordinary ...	52,235	63,375	63,375	63,375	63,375	21.33	21.33	21.33		
		Revenue free ...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Revenue-free plots,	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	52,235	63,063	63,375	63,375	21.33	21.33	21.33		
Sikandarpur	...	Ordinary ...	45,560	48,616	48,616	48,616	48,616	6.71	6.71	6.71		
Pariar	...	Ordinary ...	19,735	21,382	21,382	21,382	21,382	8.35	8.35	8.35		
Harha	...	Ordinary ...	1,16,385	1,42,437	1,41,352	1,42,042	1,42,042	21.45	22.04	22.04		
		Permanent ...	37,202	49,977	37,202	37,202	37,202	...	...	...
		Revenue-free plots,	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1,53,587	1,92,648	1,78,554	1,79,244	1,79,244	16.26	16.71	16.71	
		Ordinary ...	2,38,915	2,75,810	2,74,725	2,75,415	2,75,415	17.45	17.74	17.74		
		Permanent ...	37,202	49,977	37,202	37,202	37,202	...	...	...
		Revenue-free ...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Revenue-free plots,	...	397	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2,71,117	3,26,309	3,11,927	3,12,617	3,12,617	15.05	15.31	15.31	
		Ordinary ...	1,05,240	1,32,399	1,27,319	1,32,269	1,32,399	20.98	25.68	25.81		
		Permanent ...	276	410	276	276	276	...	...	...
		Total	...	1,05,516	1,32,809	1,27,595	1,32,545	1,32,675	20.92	25.02	25.74	
		Ordinary ...	1,15,026	1,43,178	1,38,888	1,42,478	1,43,178	20.70	23.87	24.47		
		Revenue-free ...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Revenue-free plots,	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1,15,026	1,43,663	1,38,838	1,42,478	1,43,178	20.70	23.87	24.47	
		Ordinary ...	37,706	40,566	40,191	40,566	40,566	6.59	7.58	7.58		
		Permanent ...	6,490	7,640	6,490	6,490	6,490	...	...	...
		Revenue-free ...	...	3,650	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Revenue-free plots,	...	369	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	44,196	52,425	46,681	47,056	47,056	5.62	6.47	6.47	
		Ordinary ...	2,57,972	3,16,143	3,06,348	3,15,313	3,16,143	18.75	22.23	22.55		
		Permanent ...	6,766	8,250	6,766	6,766	6,766	...	...	...
		Revenue-free ...	...	3,825	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Revenue-free plots,	...	679	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2,64,738	3,28,897	3,18,114	3,22,079	3,22,909	18.27	21.60	21.97	
		Ordinary ...	70,451	88,806	87,281	88,749	88,806	23.89	25.97	26.05		
		Permanent ...	12,307	18,530	12,307	12,307	12,307	...	...	...
		Total	...	82,758	1,07,336	99,588	1,01,056	1,01,113	18.14	22.11	22.18	
		Ordinary ...	71,360	94,393	89,263	94,393	94,393	25.09	32.26	32.28		
		Permanent ...	51,152	76,615	51,152	51,152	51,152	...	...	...
		Revenue-free plots,	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1,22,512	1,71,053	1,40,415	1,45,545	1,45,545	14.61	18.80	18.80	
		Ordinary ...	83,457	41,688	40,573	41,688	41,688	21.27	24.00	24.60		
		Revenue-free plots,	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	83,457	41,783	40,573	41,688	41,688	21.27	24.00	24.60	

APPENDIX X.

(B).—Progressive Revenue with percentage of increase—(continued).

Tahsil	Pargana.	Nature of tenures.	Current demand.	Fixing For cesses.	New revenue.			Percentage of increase.			Remarks
					For realization.			Of column 6 on column 4.	Of column 7 on column 4.	Of column 8 on column 4.	
					First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	9	10	11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
	Bhagwantana- gar.	Ordinary Revenue-free	... 33,523	39,492	38,232	39,432	39,492	14.05	17.63	17.81	
		...	... 420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	... 33,523	39,912	38,232	39,432	39,492	14.05	17.63	17.81	
	Daundia Khe- ra.	Ordinary Permanent Revenue-free	... 50,642 290	56,556 365	55,626 290	56,556 290	56,556 290	9.84	11.68	11.68	
		...	... 260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	... 50,932	57,181	55,916	56,846	56,846	9.79	11.61	11.61	
	Panhan	Ordinary Permanent	... 14,882 1,115	16,860 1,420	16,860 1,115	16,860 1,115	16,860 1,115	13.29	13.29	13.29	
		
		Total	... 15,997	18,280	17,975	17,975	17,975	12.36	12.36	12.36	
	Bihar	Ordinary Permanent	... 19,073 662	22,385 950	21,740 662	22,385 662	22,385 662	13.98	13.98	13.98	
		
		Total	... 19,735	23,335	22,402	23,047	23,047	13.51	16.78	16.78	
	Patan	Ordinary	... 7,994	9,580	9,580	9,580	9,580	19.84	19.84	19.84	
	Magrayar	Ordinary Permanent	... 19,120 1,631	20,155 3,210	19,995 1,631	20,155 1,631	20,155 1,631	4.58	5.41	5.41	
		
		Total	... 20,751	23,365	21,626	21,786	21,786	4.22	4.99	4.99	
	Ghatampur	Ordinary	... 21,049	21,248	21,118	21,246	21,246	33	95	95	
		Ordinary Permanent	... 3,41,551 67,157	4,11,163 1,01,090	4,00,268 67,157	4,11,046 67,157	4,11,163 67,157	17.19	20.35	20.38	
	Total tahsil	Revenue-free	... 680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Revenue-free plots	... 140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	... 4,08,708	5,13,073	4,67,425	4,78,203	4,78,320	14.37	17.00	17.03	
	Mohan	Ordinary Revenue-free	... 1,33,252	1,66,855	1,61,505	1,66,515	1,66,855	21.20	24.96	25.22	
		Revenue-free plots	... 2,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	... 1,33,252	1,69,525	1,61,505	1,66,515	1,66,855	21.20	24.96	25.22	
	Gorinda	Ordinary Permanent	... 33,594 749	41,519 1,125	41,064 863	41,519 863	41,519 863	22.24	23.59	23.59	
	Par- sandan.	Total	... 34,343	42,644	41,927	42,382	42,382	22.08	23.41	23.41	
	Jhalotar Ajgain	Ordinary Revenue-free plots	... 89,020	1,07,629	1,06,791	1,07,584	1,07,629	19.96	20.85	20.90	
		...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	... 89,020	1,07,989	1,06,791	1,07,584	1,07,629	19.96	20.85	20.90	
	Asiwan Rasulahad	Ordinary Ordinary Permanent	... 82,948 3,3,8814	1,14,591 4,30,594	1,08,256 4,17,616	1,14,496 4,30,114	1,14,591 4,30,594	30.51	28.03	28.15	
		Revenue-free	... 749	1,125	863	863	863	23.26	23.95	27.09	
	Total tahsil	Revenue free plots	... 2,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	... 8,39,563	4,34,749	4,18,479	4,30,977	4,31,457	23.24	26.92	27.06	
	Total of district	Ordinary Permanent Revenue-free	... 11,72,252 1,11,874	14,33,710 1,60,442	13,98,957 1,11,988	14,31,888 1,11,988	14,33,315 1,11,988	19.34	22.15	22.27	
		Revenue-free plots	... 7,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	1,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			12,84,126	16,08,028	15,10,945	15,43,876	15,45,303	17.66	20.23	20.34	

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the proprietors who have more than one Mahal in their possession.

Serial No.	Name of proprietors.	Number of mahals.	Old revenue.	Present revenue.	Percentage of increase.	Remarks.
1	Musammat Krishna Dei	59	Rs. 52,999	Rs. 54,876	2.60	
2	Mohant Harcharan Das	37	22,657	27,346	20.48	
3	Chaudhri Muhammad Azim	23	20,178	23,985	18.87	
4	Chaudhri Mahendra Singh	22	14,655	19,235	31.25	
5	Lila Madho Prasad	22	13,548	13,608	0.41	Twenty-one permanently-settled mahals.
6	Raja Chandra Shekhar	18	11,196	11,527	2.96	Twelve ditto.
7	Raja Sheopal Singh	16	11,460	13,750	19.98	
8	Rani Thukurain Parsan Kunwar	16	8,824	10,520	19.22	
9	Lila Bisheshwar Prasad and Ram Charan.	15	10,387	10,387	...	Permanently-settled mahals.
10	Thakur Beni Madho Baksh	15	6,986	8,895	27.33	
11	Musshi Fazul Husain	13	7,752	10,785	39.13	
12	Lila Shimbha Dayal	11	10,370	11,356	6.43	Progressive revenue in seven years. First five years, Rs. 5,845
13	Kesho Singh, &c.	11	4,498	6,990	55.57	Final ... 6,990
14	Lila Madho Prasad, &c.	10	10,100	10,100	...	Permanently-settled mahals.
15	Thakur Gajraj Singh	9	7,271	10,319	41.92	
16	Raja Sheo Prasad	9	6,272	7,610	21.33	
17	Thakur Makrand Singh	9	6,314	8,500	34.62	
18	Raja Madho Singh	9	5,268	6,294	19.48	
19	Jham Singh, Musammat Mithana, and Ruknain Kunar.	9	1,773	1,915	8.01	
20	Sheo Baksh Singh	9	731	883	20.79	
21	Raja Partap Bahadur	8	4,830	7,657	58.55	Progressive revenue in one mahal. First five years, Rs. 7,566
22	Sheo Singh and Gajraj Singh, &c.	8	986	1,378	39.76	
23	Maulvi Wasi-ul-Zaman	7	4,162	5,815	39.72	
24	Chaudhri Fateh Bahadur	7	8,081	8,045	...	Decrease.
25	Kirti Singh.	7	907	1,255	38.37	
26	Daya Shankar Bajpai	6	6,040	7,458	23.39	
27	Musammat Sukhraj Kunar	6	2,914	3,720	27.66	
28	Saiyid Muhammad Nah and Tahib Ali.	6	8,282	10,860	31.13	
29	Chaudhri Amir Singh and Harpal Singh	6	3,045	3,565	17.08	
30	Suraj Prasad	6	1,380	1,525	10.51	
31	Sakhawat Haidar	6	1,960	2,850	50.51	Progressive revenue in one mahal. First five years, Rs. 2,725
32	Meharban Singh and Balbhadar &c.	6	3,491	4,035	15.58	
33	Raghunath Singh and Sheopal Singh, &c.	6	217	254	17.05	
34	Chaudhri Dildar Muhammad	6	2,194	4,005	82.54	First five years, Rs. 3,060; second five years, 3,160; final, Rs. 4,005.
35	Thakur Raghuraj Singh and Kailas Baksh.	5	3,058	4,720	54.34	First five years, Rs. 4,460; final, Rs. 4,720.
36	Thakur Sultan Singh	5	2,837	3,510	24.78	
37	Thakur Mahesh Bakhs and Gaya Baksh, &c.	5	3,061	4,320	18.00	
38	Thakur Rajaendra Bahadur Singh.	5	13,654	18,705	36.99	
39	Durga Prasad and Shoo Nandan	5	1,330	1,574	18.35	
40	Zalin Singh and Jagan Nath	5	625	670	27.63	
41	Jait Bahadur Singh and Ajodhiya Singh.	5	138	176	27.54	
42	Sheo Prasad and Sohan Lal	5	1,330	2,335	71.69	First five years, Rs. 1,915; final, Rs. 2,335.
43	Jagan Nath and Ram Ratan	5	2,356	3,227	36.97	
44	Munshi Newal Kishore	4	4,558	5,785	26.92	
45	Mohamed Ahmad Miyan	4	317	520	64.03	First five years, Rs. 460; final, Rs. 520.
46	Bishanlal Nath	4	1,830	1,985	8.47	
47	Bisram Singh	4	237	282	18.99	
48	Chaudhri Thakur Irasad and Lachhwan Prasad.	4	972	1,330	36.83	
49	Bhagwan Dina Dube	4	2,456	3,265	31.34	
50	Musammat Badama	4	4,892	6,045	23.57	
51	Sheo Narayan, &c.	4	231	262	13.42	
52	Thakur Badeo Baksh	3	13,249	13,249	...	Permanently-settled mahals.
53	Lila Chaudhika Prasad and Ambika Prasad.	3	921	921	...	Ditto.
54	Sheo Raj Bali	3	1,192	1,650	39.59	
55	Musammat Jagat Rani	3	4,051	6,260	26.44	
56	Jairam Shukal	3	2,569	3,180	23.78	
57	Boni Prasad	3	1,253	1,226	...	Decrease.
58	Bahadur Singh	3	2,334	2,930	25.54	
59	Fazal Husain	3	234	400	36.05	
60	Ganga Singh and Daya Shankar	3	500	565	13.00	

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the proprietors who have more than one Mahál in their possession—(continued).

Serial No.	Name of proprietors.	Number of mahál's.	Old revenue.	Percent revenue.	Percent-age and increase.	Remarks.
61	Jawala Prasad and Kashi Prasad ...	3	800	1,030	28·75	
62	Muhammad Askari ...	3	544	610	12·13	
63	Alsan Ali ...	3	1,457	1,760	20·80	
64	Gajudhar Prasad ...	3	867	960	10·73	
65	Raw Sahai, Durga Prasad, and Sheo Shankar.	3	494	644	30·36	
66	Lachhman Singh ...	3	382	450	17·80	
67	Musammat Michan Konwar ...	3	1,346	1,440	6·98	
68	Duli Chand and Bhagwandin ...	3	962	1,345	39·81	
69	Ratan Singh ...	3	93	102	9·68	
70	Chhedi Lal ...	3	485	720	48·45	
71	Raghubar Dayal and Ram Charan,	3	485	705	45·36	
72	Raj Kishore ...	3	736	910	23·64	
73	Kalka Baksh ...	3	2,853	3,495	22·50	
74	Musammat Lalta ...	3	229	299	30·57	
75	Lakhpat Rai ...	3	230	329	43·01	
76	Lala Balmukand ...	2	691	691	...	
77	Khalil-ul and Rahmán Jalil-ul Rahman.	2	208	1,330	539·42	Permanently-settled mahál's. These were waste land grants : first five years, Rs. 700, final, Rs. 1,330.
78	Muhammad Raza ...	2	1,400	1,800	28·57	
79	Kunwar Durga Prasad ...	2	810	980	20·99	
80	Gaurishankar ...	2	1,300	1,310	0·77	
81	Parshad Singh ...	2	163	195	19·63	
82	Musammat Sitaba ...	2	41	43	4·88	
83	Atbar Ali and Amir Ali ...	2	2,145	2,540	18·41	
84	Musammat Dulu Kunwar and Balase Kunwar.	2	502	640	27·49	
85	Sheo Shankar Baksh ...	2	503	645	28·23	
86	Kuli Chawni ...	2	503	630	25·25	
87	Mahabir Prasad ...	2	502	665	33·47	
88	Teg Ali ...	2	130	171	31·54	
89	Tara Singh ...	2	87	98	6·90	
90	Jag Mohan Singh and Jamna Singh.	2	552	600	8·70	
91	Musammat Sheo Dei ...	2	...	1,405	...	At last settlement these villages were revenue-free for life.
92	Musammat Sidh Kunar ...	2	1,340	2,100	56·72	First five years, Rs. 1,750 ; final, Rs. 2,100.
93	Gaya Din and Makka ...	2	40	40	...	
94	Dibi, son of Bhikari ...	2	115	140	21·74	
95	Anant Ram ...	2	84	105	25·00	
96	Musammat Ganesh Kunwar ...	2	233	255	9·44	
97	Abdul Rahim Khan and Muhammad Ali Khan.	2	676	950	40·53	
98	Nidhan Singh ...	2	3,127	3,580	14·49	
99	Sheo Shankar Lal ...	2	361	485	34·35	
100	Mir Muhammad Jafar ...	2	1,333	1,680	26·03	
101	Kalka Baksh ...	2	541	665	22·92	
102	Musammat Umidea ...	2	72	77	6·94	
103	Sheo Din Singh ...	2	821	880	7·10	
104	Shayam Behari Lal, &c.	2	2,040	2,280	11·76	
105	Harmam Singh ...	2	551	595	7·90	
106	Chaudhri Thakur Prasad and Lachman Prasad, &c.	2	886	1,450	63·66	First five years, Rs. 1,201 ; final, Rs. 1,450.
107	Mazhar Ali Khan ...	2	428	610	42·52	
108	Raja Ram ...	2	1,008	1,500	48·81	
109	Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Husain ...	2	467	760	62·75	First five years, Rs. 670 ; final Rs. 760.
110	Wahid Ali and Ahmad Ali ...	2	100	275	175·00	First five years, Rs. 190 ; final Rs. 275.
111	Qamar Ali ...	2	488	630	29·10	First five years, Rs. 360 ; final Rs. 445.
112	Badri Rakhan ...	2	274	445	62·41	First five years, Rs. 350 ; final, Rs. 380.
113	Arara Singh ...	2	259	380	46·72	
114	Raghunath Prasad ...	2	414	600	44·93	
115	Raja Lochan, &c.	2	233	290	24·46	
116	Ganga Sagar ...	2	92	100	8·69	
117	Ambika Prasad ...	2	562	710	28·62	
118	Thakur Prasad ...	2	654	690	5·50	
119	Lala Kashi Prasad, &c.	2	2,745	2,745	...	Permanently-settled mahál's.
120	Man Singh ...	2	64	71	16·94	
121	Baij Nath ...	2	595	750	27·06	
122	Shankar Lal ...	2	330	418	26·67	
123	Musammat Lalta and Lakhpat Rai,	2	441	613	39·00	
124	Raghubar Dayal, ...	2	442	582	31·67	
125	Raghubar Dayal II ...	2	1,014	1,278	26·04	
126	Musammat Mansa Kunwar ...	2	517	742	43·52	

(A).—Showing the number of cases and appeals instituted and disposed of during the settlement.

N.B.—(1) In compiling this return cases transferred from one Settlement Court to another have been reckoned once only.

(2) The classification has been made as directed in Board's letter No. 630N, dated 16th June 1892.

(3) Wrong entries returned in the annual return for September 1894 have now been corrected
1-111

transferred to revenue court at different times.

APPENDIX XIII.

(B).—Statement showing the number of cases and appeals instituted and disposed of during the period commencing from October 1889 to 31st October 1895.

Name of Officer.	Class of Applications or cases.	Disposed of										Appeals to Settlement Officers from their subordinates.									
		On their merits.					Otherwise than on their merits.					Decided.									
		For plaintiff.	By defendant.	For defendant.	By default of plaintiff.	By default of defendant.	Withdrawn.	By vice of summons or process.	From any other cause.	Total decided otherwise than on merits.	Conferred.	Reversed.	Total.	Remarks.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. M. W. SHAKESPEARE, H.S.C., C.S.	I.—Cases connected with patwaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. PENNELL, H.S.C., C.S.	II.—Boundary disputes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H. MORTIMER, H.S.C., C.S.	III.—Cases regarding admission to, or exclusion from, settlement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Settlement Officers.	IV.—Disruption of assessment or redistribution of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Sub-Siddehums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Settlement of waste lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Cases arising out of the preparation of record of rights.	(a) Proprietary right (talukdar, proprietor, and under-proprietary). (b) Cultivating right (c) Bent-free tenures (d) Revenue free tenures (e) Cesses (f) Any other matters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Rent cases	(g) Determination of rent of excluded proprietors (section 37). (h) Determination of rent of under-proprietors and holders of heritable non-transferable leases (section 40)	246	123	61	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	475	149	225	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* 55 cases transferred to Deputy Collector's Court.

† Wrong entries returned in return for September 1895 have now been corrected.

APPENDIX XII.

(C).—Statement showing the number of cases and appeals instituted and disposed of during the period of commencing from 1st November 1890 to 5th May 1894.

Name of Officer.	Class of applications or cases.	Disposed of												Appeals to Settlement Officers from their subordinates.							
		On their merits.						Otherwise than on their merits.						Decided.			Remaining.				
		For plaintiff.			For defendant.			Ex parte.			From any other cause.			Total decided after trial.		Remanded.		Reversed.		Instituted.		Remarks.
1	Instituted during the settlement.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	I.—Cases connected with pattiwars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II.—Boundary disputes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III.—Cases regarding admission to, or exclusion from, settlement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV.—Distribution of assessment or redistribution of land revenue.	* 281	83	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	192	...	5	5	...	5	...
	V.—Sub-Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI.—Settlement of waste lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Proprietary right (falsifidari, proprietary, and under-proprietary).	3,585	349	3,984	72	203	1	12	895	1,163	555	89	72	16	1	89	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Cultivating right	847	419	1,266	37	249	...	...	15	248	549	43	34	5	4	43	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Rent-free tenures	56	29	85	4	7	...	...	1	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Revenue-free tenures	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Cesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(f) Any other matters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(g) Determination of rent of excided proprietors (section 27).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII.—Bent cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Settlement Officers.																				
	1 Vattiyar, B.S.C. (from 1st November 1890 to 30th September 1893) and W. H. Morettiar, B.S.C. (from 19th November 1893 to 5th May 1894)																				
	2 160 cases transferred to Revenue Court.																				
	* 5 cases transferred to Revenue Court.																				
	† 11 cases transferred to Revenue Court.																				
	|| The cases shown as pending were transferred to other courts.																				

* 5 cases transferred to Revenue Court.
† 11 cases transferred to Revenue Court.
|| 143 cases transferred to Revenue Court.

‡ 160 cases transferred to Revenue Court.

APPENDIX XII.

(D).—Statement showing the number of cases and appeals instituted and disposed of during the period from 1st October 1889 to 18th November 1895.

(* 287 cases transferred to Revenue Court.

¶ 320 cases transferred to Revenue Court.)

APPENDIX XIII.

Agricultural Statistics.

Tahsil.	Pargans.	Agricultural population.										Non-agricultural population.		
		Masonry wells.			Plough-cultivate.			Former.			Present.			
		Old.	New.	Average area occupied by each tribe	Average cultivated area.	Ploughs.	Hough-cultivate.	Total cultivated area.	Average cultivated area per plough-l.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	
Unaо ...	Unaо ...	60	60	Acres	350	265	3,345	6,624	6.06	14,441	20,763	13,287	19,592	
Sikandarpur	...	73	73	41,083	670	670	2,312	3,767	12,521	55,761	57,022	7,517	7,173	
Pariaر ...	...	22	22	27,086	632	604	4,47	82	7,37	5,532	5,769	3,705	44,535
Harha ...	...	168	227	13,192	244	244	38	1,155	6,52	20,615	36,048	44,535	57,722
Total ...	Total ...	250	382	126,877	623	2,675	4,29	5,27	1,337	10,801	21,613	6,02	44,535	
Safipur ...	Safipur ...	284	383	33,828	912	1,715	4,38	164	547	7,389	15,097	47,770	6,47	
Balgarnan ...	...	256	144	100,197	419	1,153	466	108	810	8,986	15,186	62,612	6,97
Fatehpur Chaurasi	...	116	78	39,852	260	808	311	11	58	2,997	6,146	23,197	7,74	
Total ...	Total ...	357	556	233,877	1,071	4,476	4,18	283	1,415	14,371	39,431	133,609	6,90	
Parwa ...	Parwa ...	219	71	102	289	1,356	469	281	824	6,397	17,160	34,312	5,36	
Mauranwan ...	...	136	110	728	471	2,122	451	547	904	16,221	21,322	57,977	5,67
Asohia ...	...	59	59	28,428	109	457	419	115	223	2,421	5,770	15,112	6,25
Bhagwanpur ...	...	121	28	802	150	673	449	262	310	3,347	4,718	12,728	5,42
Daudia Khera ...	...	99	187	37,057	226	1,163	515	250	200	3,187	6,198	10,784	6,21
Punian ...	...	23	41	12,187	69	306	443	36	87	1,043	2,196	5,683	5,45
Bihar ...	...	26	39	15,110	82	368	45	29	1,313	2,057	7,634	6,91	4,767
Parkan ...	...	15	20	6,924	29	114	313	25	29	1,473	1,007	2,744	5,80
Magrayar ...	...	46	46	19,418	52	412	742	28	151	1,400	2,935	7,047	5,03
Ghatampur ...	...	27	66	15,379	46	413	960	60	120	1,351	2,891	7,115	5,27
Total ...	Total ...	532	934	345,245	15,20	7,386	4,86	1,638	2,928	30,153	63,866	176,166	5,04	
Mohan Aras ...	...	206	367	125,192	584	2,26	3,87	417	872	10,232	23,272	65,688	6,14
Gorunda Varsandan ...	...	62	131	28,082	120	503	419	45	49	2,562	4,968	15,098	5,80
Jhalotar Ajman ...	...	103	110	62,036	811	1,282	412	290	456	5,928	11,682	35,108	5,92
Asiwan Rasulabad ...	...	119	174	63,262	271	1,369	505	311	601	6,727	13,135	37,686	5,49
Total ...	Total ...	450	612	275,222	1,286	5,415	4,21	1,063	1,976	25,449	63,067	153,718	6,04	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,639	2,784	1,056,502	4,559	21,752	4,48	3,992	8,068	92,586	193,512	567,382	6,13
												336,639	544,748	316,573
													33,532	33,532

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the working of the new assessment.

No. 3568
I-709A of 1898.

R E S O L U T I O N .

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 11th November 1898.

READ—

Letter from the Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3112
I-50, dated 1st October 1898, submitting the Final Settlement Report of the Unaо district, by Mr. W. H. Moreland, I.C.S., together with a review thereon by the Settlement Commissioner for Oudh.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Settlement Officer's report, although dated 31st December 1895, was not reviewed by the Settlement Commissioner till 31st May 1898. The delay in submitting it to Government was very great, and it is necessary to invite the attention of the Board to the instructions in paragraph 5 of the letter from the Government of India, communicating orders on the Settlement Report of the Muzaffarnagar district (copy forwarded under cover of G. O. No. 2358
I-25A, dated 17th September 1895), and to reiterate that a Settlement Report should reach the Supreme Government as soon as possible after the appeals have been disposed of, and not later than a year from the date of its completion.

2. Unaо was the first district in Oudh to be brought under revision of settlement, in which the experiment of entrusting the work of assessment to the District Officer was introduced. The area of the district is nearly 1,769 square miles, of which 1,650 square miles were assessed. The remaining 118 square miles were demarcated as subject to fluvial action and left to quinquennial settlement by the District Officer. The district is divided into 21 parganas, and in 10 of these the assessments were sanctioned by the Board under the rules previously in force. In accordance with the new rules issued in 1895 (Notification No. 824
I-226B, dated 30th March 1895), proposals for the assessment of the other 11 parganas were submitted for the orders of Government, and, on sanction being accorded, the assessments were announced. The procedure now in force for the disposal of assessment reports of parganas and tahsils obviates the necessity for a detailed review of the final settlement report of a district.

3. The more salient points as regards the settlement of the Unaо district may be summarized as follows. The assessment was made on a very full cultivated area—590,506 acres as compared with 567,382 acres at settlement, and 583,444 acres, the average of five years. There has been a very slight extension of cultivation since last settlement—only 5.31 per cent. in the year of settlement, or, if the average of the previous five years be taken, 8.29 per cent.,—and little room exists for further profitable extension. Irrigation from wells and tanks or rivers is generally available, and the area occupied by poppy cultivation

is close on 5,000 acres. Rents rule high, and it is estimated that about 94 per cent. is collected. The enhancement of revenue is based not so much on the increase in cultivation as on the rise in cash rents, which may be regarded as, on the whole, permanent. The rent-rolls were generally trustworthy ; and Bangarmau and the seven Baiswara parganas, which were first taken in hand, were the only tracts which can be said to have been at all highly assessed. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the views expressed in paragraph 9 of Mr. Hooper's review. The application of a standard valuation to all the villages of a circle without discrimination necessarily causes hardship in those villages where the quality of the soil is below that of the villages on which the standard was based.

4. It is observed that less allowance was made for instability of rent, for improvements, and for the caste of cultivators than subsequent experience in other districts of Oudh has shown to be required. The allowance for *sir* also was low, averaging only 11 per cent. Since the assessments were declared, however, reductions of revenue, amounting to Rs. 7,549, have been allowed on objection and appeal, and the progressive assessments have in one pargana (Mohan Auras) been revised

सत्यमेव जयते

	Rs.	
First five years	14,96,082	under the current rules.
Second "	15,33,164	The finally sanctioned demand is shown on the margin.
Final "	15,37,754	The initial assessment gives an increase of

16.5 per cent. The final revenue gives an increase of 19.75 per cent. The working of the settlement has not been difficult up to the date of report, but, in the opinion of the Board, it needs watching. The Government is pleased to confirm the settlement, and to approve the recommendation of the Board that the term of the new settlement be fixed so as to expire as follows :—

Tahsîl Unaо ...	...	...	30th June 1923.
„ Safipur...	...	„	1924.
„ Purwa ...	...	„	1925.
„ Mohan ...	...	„	1926.

5. The total cost of settlement operations, Rs. 3,55,759, or over Rs. 200 per square mile, was high ; but it has been recouped in a year and a half by the enhanced revenue obtained. The experiment of making the District Officer do the settlement in addition to his ordinary duties has not proved successful ; and a cheaper, more rapid, and probably a better settlement would have been effected had a single officer been able to give to it his undivided attention. The work of Mr. A. W. Shakespear and Mr. W. H. Moreland was somewhat defective in method, but for this the rules under which they carried out the revision of assessment were mainly responsible. The work itself was generally sound and careful, and the acknowledgments of Government are due to both officers. It is also noticed with approval that the services of Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Khán Bahádur, Deputy Collector, are specially commended by Mr. Moreland.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the information of the Board.

V. A. SMITH,

Chief Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

